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Earl Rivers presenting his Book & Caxton his Printer to Edw.d the Queen & Prince; from a curious M.S. in the Archbishops Library at Lambeth. The Portrait of the Prince (after w.m Edw.d 5.th) is the only one known of him, & has been engraved by Vertue among the Heads of the Kings. The Person in a Cap & Robe of State is probably Richard Duke of Gloucester, as he resembles the King, & as Clarence was always too great an Enemy of the Queen to be distinguished by her Brother. The Book was printed in 1477. when Clarence was in Ireland, & in the beginning of the next Year he was murder'd.

LE.H
W2187c.2

A

CATALOGUE

OF THE

ROYAL AND NOBLE

AUTHORS OF ENGLAND,

WITH

LISTS OF THEIR WORKS.

by
Horace Walpole, 4th Earl of Orford

Dove, diavolo! Messer Ludovico, avete pigliato tante coglionerie?
CARD. D'ESTE TO ARIOSTO.

A NEW EDITION.

277262.
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LONDON:
PRINTED FOR J. MUNDELL & CO. EDINBURGH;
AND FOR
J. MUNDELL, COLLEGE, GLASGOW.
1796.

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1796

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TO

THE MOST NOBLE

FRANCIS SEYMOUR CONWAY,

EARL OF HERTFORD, VISCOUNT BEAUCHAMP,

BARON CONWAY AND KILLULTA,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,

ONE OF THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S BED-CHAMBER,

AND LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF WARWICK.

MY DEAR LORD,

I SHOULD be afraid to offer you the following Work, if it was not written with the utmoſt impartiality towards all perſons and parties: It would be unpardonable to have a bias in a mere literary narrative. Yet ſome may think that I ought to be apprehenſive of offering it to you from this very impartiality; I mean, from the freedom with which I ſpeak of your great anceſtor, the Protector Somerſet. But whoever ſuſpects you of unwillingneſs to hear truth, is little acquainted with you;—and, indeed, when

you need not fear what truth can ſay of yourſelf, it would be too nice to feel for a remote progenitor; eſpecially as your virtues reflect back more honour to him, than his ſplendour has tranſmitted to you.—Whatever blemiſhes he had, he amply atoned, not only by his unhappy death, but by that beautiful humanity which prompted him to erect a COURT OF REQUESTS in his own houſe, to hear the ſuits, the complaints of the poor.

If there were no other evident propriety, my Lord, in my preſenting YOU with any thing that I ſhould wiſh were valuable, the Poor would bear teſtimony that an encomium on the Protector's benevolence can be no where ſo properly addreſſed as to the Heir of his Goodneſs.

I am, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt affectionate

Humble Servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE compiler of the following liſt flatters himſelf, that he offers to the public a preſent of ſome curioſity, though perhaps of no great value. This ſingular catalogue contains an account of no fewer than ten Engliſh princes, and of above fourſcore peers, who, at different periods, have thrown in their mite into the treaſury of literature. The number much exceeds what is generally known —Perhaps the obſcurity of ſome will not at firſt ſight make a favourable impreſſion on the mind of the reader, nor incline him to think that it was worth while to preſerve the names of authors, whoſe works have not ſeemed worth preſerving. But when it is obſerved that it has been impoſſible to recover even the titles of many pieces written by ſo maſterly a genius as Lord Somers, it may not be too favourable a judgment to preſume, that other able authors have met as unmerited a fate. As Lord Somers's pieces were anonymous, we no longer know what to aſcribe to him; and one cannot help making an inference a little ſevere; that the world is apt to eſteem works more from the reputation of the author, than from their intrinſic merit. Another cauſe that has drawn oblivion over ſome of

our catalogue, was the unfortunate age in which they appeared, when learning was but in its dawn, when our language was barbarous. How brightly would Earl Rivers have ſhined, had he flouriſhed in the poliſhed era of Queen Anne? How would the thoughts of Bolingbroke twinkle, had he written during the wars of York and Lancaſter?

Be this as it may, yet are their ſuch great names to be found in this catalogue, as will excuſe erecting a peculiar claſs for them; Bacon, Clarendon, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, the latter Lord Shaftſbury, Lord Herbert, Lord Dorſet and others, are ſufficient founders of a new order. Some years ago, nothing was more common than ſuch diviſions of writers. How many German, Dutch, and other heralds, have marſhalled authors in this manner! Balthazar Bonifacius made a collection of ſuch as had been in love with ſtatues *; Raviſius Textor, of ſuch as have died laughing †; Voſſius of Chronologers; Bartholinus, of phyſicians who have been poets. There are catalogues of modern Greek poets; of illuſtrious baſtards; of tranſlators; of Frenchmen who have ſtudied Hebrew ‡; of all the authors bred at Oxford, by Antony Wood; and of

* Gen. Dict. Vol. X. p. 360.

† Theatr. Hiſt. Lib. II. Chap. 87.

‡ In a book called Gallia Orientalis.

all Britiſh writers in general, by Bale, Pitts, and Biſhop Tanner. But if this collection, fortified with ſuch grave authorities, ſhould ſtill be reckoned trifling by the generality, it cannot, I would hope, but be acceptable to the noble families deſcended from theſe authors. Conſidering what traſh is thought worthy to be hoarded by genealogiſts, the following liſt may not be a deſpicable addition to thoſe repoſitories. Of one uſe it certainly may be, to aſſiſt future editors in publiſhing the works of any of theſe illuſtrious perſonages.

In compiling this catalogue, I have not inſerted perſons as authors, of whom there is nothing extant but letters or ſpeeches. Such pieces ſhow no intention in the writers to have been authors, and would ſwell this treatiſe to an immenſe magnitude. Biſhop Tanner has erected many Kings and Queens into authors on theſe and ſtill ſlenderer pretenſions, in which he ſurpaſſes even his bountiful predeceſſor Bale. According to the former, even Queen Eleanor was an author, for letters which ſhe is *ſaid* to have written; and Edward III. for his writs and precepts to ſheriffs: but this is ridiculous.

I have choſen to begin no higher than the Conqueſt, though the venerable name of Alfred did tempt me to add ſo great an ornament to my work: But as I ſhould then not have known

on what era to fix; and being terrified at finding I muſt have to do with another Alfred King of Northumberland, with Aviragus, Canute; nay, with that virago Boadicia, and King Bladud, a magician, who diſcovered the Bath-waters, and the art of flying *; to all whom the Biſhop very gravely allots their niches, I contented myſelf with a later period, whoſe commencement, however, as the reader will find, is uncertain enough to ſatisfy any admirer of hiſtoric paradoxes and fables.

One liberty I have taken, which is calling up by writ, if I may ſay ſo, ſome eldeſt ſons of peers, who never attained the title, as the Earl of Surry, and the Lord Rochford, &c. In ranging the whole ſeries, I have generally gone by the years of their deaths, except where they long out-lived their ſignificance, or the period in which they chiefly ſhone.

I will not detain the reader any longer from what little entertainment he may find in the work itſelf, but to make an apology for freedoms I have taken of two ſorts; the one with ſome hiſtoric names, whoſe deſcendents ſtill exiſt. There are families mentioned in this work, whoſe firſt

* It ſeems he had a mind to paſs for a god: Inviting his people to the capital to ſee a proof of his divinity, after a few evolutions in the air, his wings failed him, and he tumbled upon the Temple of Apollo, and broke his neck; which Leland mentions as a judgment; allowing an impoſſibility, in order to get at a miracle. Vol. I. p. 11.

honours were the wages of ſervility; their latter the rewards or ornaments of the moſt amiable virtues. It were an affront to the latter, to ſuppoſe that one is not at liberty to treat the former as they deſerved. No man who is conſcious of the one can be ſolicitous about the other. Another ſort of licence I have allowed myſelf, is in ſcrutinizing ſome favourite characters; yet I never mean to offer my opinion but with ſubmiſſion to better judgments, which I chooſe to ſay here, rather than repeat it tireſomely on every occaſion. This freedom of diſcuſſion on the dead of any rank, or however conſecrated by the authority of great names, or even by the eſteem of ages, every man ought to be at liberty to exerciſe. The greateſt men certainly may be miſtaken; ſo may even the judgment of ages, which often takes opinions upon truſt. No authority under divine is too great to be called in queſtion; and however venerable monarchy may be in a ſtate, no man ever wiſhed to ſee the government of letters under any form but that of a republic. As a citizen of that commonwealth, I propoſe my ſentiments for the reviſion of any decree, of any honorary ſentence as I think fit. My fellow citizens, equally free, will vote according to their opinions.

Thus much with regard to great names: As to any other notions which may claſh with thoſe

commonly received or better eſtabliſhed, let it be underſtood, that I propoſe my own with the ſame deference and diffidence, and by no means expecting they ſhould be adopted, unleſs they are found agreeable to good ſenſe, ſtill leſs intending to wrangle for them, if they are conteſted. This work was calculated to amuſe: If it offends any man, or is taken too ſeriouſly, the author will be concerned; but it will never make him ſo ſerious as to defend it.

P. S. As ſeveral peers may be omitted, who have a right to appear in this liſt, the author would be greatly obliged for any hint of them, and they ſhall be inſerted in their proper place, if ever this catalogue ſhould again be printed. For errors in facts, that may be, and moſt probably are in a firſt attempt towards a work of this kind, he hopes they will be excuſed; and will be glad to have them pointed out, that they may be corrected. A few of theſe have already been remarked by ſome of his friends; and it is with great gratitude he thanks them for ſo kind a ſervice.

THE

ROYAL AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

RICHARD I.

THOUGH Henry I. obtained the fair appellation of Beauclerc, or the Learned, yet has no author, I think, aſcribed any * compoſition to him. Conſidering the ſtate of literature in that age, one may conjecture what was the erudition of a Prince to whom the Monks [the Doctors of his time!] imparted a title ſo confined to their own brotherhood. One is more ſurpriſed to be obliged to attribute the firſt place in this catalogue to his fierce great-grandſon, Coeur de Lion! It is aſſerted, that towards the end of his father's reign, which his rebel temper diſturbed, he lived

* Biſhop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca Britannica, has ranked Henry among his authors; but I cannot ſo lightly call him one, as the Biſhop does after Leland, on the latter having diſcovered in St. Auſtin's church at Dover, a book compoſed from laws or decrees elucidated and enacted by that king, *vide* p. 95; nor is it ſufficient that Biſhop Bale ſays he wrote epiſtles to Anſelm

much in the courts of the Princes of Provence, learned their language, and practiſed their poetry, then called THE GAY SCIENCE, and the ſtandard of politeneſs of that age. The Engliſh, who had a turn to numbers, are particularly ſaid to have cultivated that dialect, finding their own tongue too ſtubborn and inflexible.

Mr. Rymer, in his ſhort view of Tragedy, is earneſt to aſſert the pretenſions of this Monarch as a Poet, againſt Roger Hoveden the Monk, who, he ſuppoſes, was angry at the King's patronizing the Provençal bards, reckoned of the party of the Albigenſes, then warring on the Pope and France. Hoveden ſays poſitively, that Richard, to raiſe himſelf a name, bought and begged verſes and flattering rhymes, and drew over fingers and jeſters from France, to chant panegyrics on him about the ſtreets; and it was every where ſaid, That the world contained nothing like him. * This account ſeems more agreeable to the character of that ambitious reſtleſs Monarch, whoſe vagrant paſſion for fame let him, in a reign of ten years, reſide but eight months in his own kingdom, than Mr. Rymer's, who would metamorphoſe him into the ſoft lute-loving Hero of poeſy, and at the ſame time aſcribes to him connections with a faction at va-

* Not to mention how much nearer to the time the Monk lived than Mr. Rymer.

riance with the King of France, his ally, againſt his Father *.

However, ſince this article was written, I have found great reaſon to believe that Richard was actually an Author. Creſcimbeni, in his commentary on the lives of the Provençal Poets, ſays, that Richard, being ſtruck with the ſweetneſs of that tongue, ſet himſelf to compoſe a ſonnet in it, which he ſent to the Princeſs Stephanetta, wife of Hugh de Baux and daughter of Giſbert the ſecond Count of Provence †. He ſays afterwards, in a chapter expreſsly written on this King, that reſiding in the Court of Raimond Berlinghieri, Count of Provence, he fell in love with the princeſs Leonora, one of that Prince's four daughters, whom Richard afterwards married: that he employed himſelf in rhyming in that language, and when he was priſoner, compoſed ſome ſonnets which he ſent to Beatrix Counteſs of Provence, ſiſter of Leonora, and in which he complains of his barons for letting him lie in captivity. Creſcimbeni quotes four lines, which are nearly the ſame with a part of the ſonnet itſelf, as it ſtill exiſts; and which is ſo poor a compoſition, as far as I can decypher it, that it weighs with me more than Creſcimbeni's authority, or Rymer's arguments, to believe it

* Gen. Dict. Vol. II. p. 293.

† Vol. II. p. 8.

of his Majeſty's own fabric. Otherwiſe, Creſcimbeni's account is a heap of blunders. Richard married Berengaria daughter of Sancho King of Navarre, and no princeſs of Provence. In the life of the very Raimond here mentioned, p. 76. Creſcimbeni makes the ſame Eleanor wife of Edward III. and Sanchia, the third daughter, wife of Richard I. to whom this author had before allotted her ſiſter Eleanor, and which King was great great uncle of Edward III. whom this miſerable hiſtorian miſtakes for Edward I. as he certainly does Richard I. for his nephew Richard King of the Romans. Creſcimbeni informs us that there are poems of our King Richard in the library of St. Lorenzo at Florence, *in uno de' codici Provenzali*; and others *nel* No. 3204. *della Vaticana*. I have had both repoſitories carefully ſearched. The reference to the Vatican proves a new inaccuracy of this author: there is no work of King Richard. In page 71. of No. 3204. there is a Poem by Richauts de Verbeil; and page 108. another by Richauts de Teraſcon; with ſhort accounts of each author prefixed to their ſonnets, but without the leaſt mention of any royalty belonging to them.

In the Laurentine library is the King's ſonnet mentioned above, which I have twice had tranſcribed with the greateſt exactneſs; and as it has never been printed, ſo ancient and ſingular a

curiosity will probably be acceptable to the reader. I do not pretend to give him my interpretation, as I am sensible it is very imperfect; and yet I think I understand the drift of every stanza but the last, which has proved totally unintelligible to every person that has hitherto seen it.

" * Biblioth. Laura. Plut. XLI. cod. 42. Mem-
" bran. in folio, p. 184, ben conservato; fino alla
" paga. 72. sono poesi Provenzali.

REIS RIZARD.

Ia nus hom pris non dira sa raison
Adrietament se com hom dolent non
Mas per conort pot il faire chanson
Pro adamis, mas povre son li don
Onta j avron, se por ma reezon
Soi fai dos yver pris.

† Or Sachon ben mi hom e mi baron
Engles, Norman, Pettavin et Guascon
Qe ge navoie si povre compagnon
Qeu laissasse por aver en preison
Ge nol di pas, por nulla retraison
Mas anquar soige pris.

Jan sai eu de ver certanament
Com mort ne pris na amie ne parent
Quant il me laissent por or ni por argent
Mal mes de mi, mas perz mes por ma gent

* This note was sent from Florence with the sonnet.
† This is the stanza quoted by Crescimbeni.

Qapres ma mort n auron reperzhament
Tan longament ſoi pris.

Nom merveill ſeu ai le cor dolent
Qe meſſen her met ma terra en torment
No li menbra del noſtre ſegrament
Qe nos feimes an dos comunelment
Bem ſai de ver qe gaire longament
Non ſerai eu ſa pris.

Mi compagnon cui j amoi e cui j am
Cil de Chaill e cil de Perſarain
De lor chanzon qil non ſont pas certain
Unca vers els non oi cor fals ni vain
Sil me guertoient il feron qe vilain
Tan com ge ſoie pris.

Or ſachent ben Enjevin e Torain
E il bachaliers qi ſon legier e ſain
Qen gombre ſoie pris en autrui main
Il ma juvaſſen mas il no ve un grain
De belles armes ſont era voit li plain
Per zo qe ge ſoi pris.

Conteſſa ſoit votre prez ſobrain
Sal deus e garde cel per cui me clam
Et per cui ge ſoi pris:
Ge nol di pas por cela de certrain.
La mere Loys.

" Queſta canzone e ſtata ricorretta e riconfron-
" tata con l'originale, e ritrovata eſſere in tutto

" fedele, ſecondo il parere anco del Canonico " Bandini bibliotecario."

EDWARD II.

Bishop Tanner ſays *, that in the Herald's office is extant, in manuſcript, a Latin poem, written by this unhappy prince, while a priſoner, the title of which is,—" Lamentatio glorioſi Regis " Edwardi de Karnarvan, quam ededit tempore " ſuæ incarcerationis."

As this King never ſhowed any ſymptoms of affection to literature, as one never heard of his having the leaſt turn to poetry, I ſhould believe that this melody of a dying Monarch is about as authentic as that of the old poetic warbler, the ſwan, and no better founded than the title of Glorioſi. His majeſty ſcarcely beſtowed this epithet on himſelf in his affliction; and whoever conferred it, probably made him a preſent of the verſes too. If they are genuine, it is extraordinary that ſo great a curioſity ſhould never have been publiſhed. However, while there was this authority, he was not to be omitted.

* P. 253.

HENRY VIII.

As all the ſucceſſors of this Prince owe their unchangeable title of DEFENDER OF THE FAITH to his piety and learning, we do not preſume to queſtion his pretenſions to a place in this catalogue. Otherwiſe, a little ſcepticiſm on his Majeſty's talents for ſuch a performance, mean as it is, might make us queſtion whether he did not write the defence of the ſacraments againſt Luther, as * one of his ſucceſſors is ſuppoſed to have written the Εικων Βασιλικη; that is, with the pen of ſome † court prelate. It happened unfortunately, that the champion of the church neither convinced his antagoniſt nor himſelf. Luther died a heretic; his Majeſty would have been one, if he had not erected himſelf into the head of that very church, which he had received ſo glorious a compliment for oppoſing. But by a ſingular felicity in the wording of the title, it ſuited Henry equally well, when he burned Papiſts or Proteſtants; it ſuited each of his daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; it fitted the martyr Charles, and the profligate Charles; the Romiſh James, and the

* Charles I.

† Saunders and Bellarmine aſcribed it to Biſhop Fiſher, others to Sir Thomas More. *Vide Ld. Herbert's Life of Hen. VIII.* p. 420.

Calviniſt William: and at laſt ſeemed peculiarly adapted to the weak head of high-church Anne.

The work I have mentioned was printed in quarto by Richard Pinſon, with this title: "Aſ-" ſertio ſeptem ſacramentorum adverſus Martyn " Luther, edita ab invictiſſimo Angliæ & Fran-" ciæ rege & de Hyberniâ ejus nominis octavo." It ends, " apud inclytam urbem Londinum, in " ædibus Pinſonianis, Anno M.DXXI. quarto idus " Julii. Cum privilegio à rege indulto. Editio " prima*."

Luther not only treated this piece of royal theology in a very cavalier manner, but (which ſeems to have given the moſt offence) aſcribed it to others. The King, in the year 1525, replied in a ſecond piece, intituled, " Litterarum, quibus " invictiſſimus Princeps Henry VIII. &c. reſpon-" dit ad quandam epiſtolam Martini Lutheri ad " ſe miſſam, & ipſius Lutheranæ quoque epiſtolæ " exemplum †." It is remarkable that the Emperor's arms were affixed to the title page.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum at the end of Hearne's edition of T. Livius's hiſtory of Henry V. is a wretched controverſial letter written by this King to the Biſhop of Durham, on auricular confeſſion, in which he profeſſes *not* being apt to conſult learned men for his writings ‡.

* Ames's Typogr. Antiq. p. 122.

† Ames, p. 130, and Strype's Memorials, Vol. I. p. 59.

‡ Ames, p. 103.

Critics have ways of diſcovering the genuineneſs of a book by comparing it with other works of the ſame author: We have * little of his Majeſty's compoſition to help us to judge whether the tracts againſt Luther be really his, but his love letters to Anne Boleyn: The ſtyle of *them* has certainly no analogy to his polemic divinity. Strype † gives an account of a book which the King wrote and ſent to Rome during the proceedings on his firſt divorce; in which he had ſet down the reaſons for diſſolving his marriage, and the ſcruples of his conſcience; but I cannot find that it exiſts, or was ever printed: It was probably nothing more than a memorial, as many pieces in Biſhop Tanner's liſt were only ſtate-papers. What may be properly reckoned his works (for it is abſurd to call inſtructions and proclamations ſo), are the following ‡, though not exiſting as I can find: "An introduction to Grammar."—"A book of prayers."—"Preface by the King to his primer."

Beſides many of his ſpeeches and letters §, and the following, mentioned too by Holland ‖:

* Strype, upon the authority of Beutherus, aſcribes to King Henry a book on the tyranny and uſurpation of the Biſhop of Rome; but I am of opinion with Lord Herbert, that it was a miſtake for one written by Fox, Biſhop of Hereford, which was tranſlated by Lord Stafford, and of which an account will be given hereafter. *Strype's Memorials*, Vol. I. p. 149.

† P. 92, 93. ‡ P. 393.

§ Some of which are in the library of C. C. C. Cambridge.

‖ Hercologia, p. 5.

" De poteſtate regiâ contra Papam."—" De " Chriſtiani Hominis inſtitutione, lib. 1. †."—" De inſtituendâ pube, lib. 1."—" Sententiam " de Mantuano conſilio, lib. 1."—" De Juſto in " Scotos bello."—And ſome ‡ moſt eloquent epiſtles to the Dukes of Saxony, to Eraſmus, and other famous men §.

But in that age, when the ſeverity of criticiſm did not lay ſuch reſtraint on the invention of authors as it does at preſent, it was common for

† This work is actually extant, but ſcarce correſponds with its title, not containing directions for the practice, but for the faith of a Chriſtian, and ſuch Chriſtianity as Henry choſe to compound out of his old religion and his new, when he found that his people did not ſtop at throwing off obedience to the Pope, but were diſpoſed to receive a more real reformation than his Majeſty's revenge had prompted, or his ſuperſtition or his power could digeſt. The work in queſtion is probably not of his own compoſition, being, as the preface aſſerts, drawn up with the advice of his clergy, and the approbation of his parliament. It is an expoſition of the creed, as he choſe it ſhould be believed; of the ſeven ſacraments (all which he was pleaſed to retain); of the ten commandments; of the pater noſter; of the angel's ſalutation to Mary; and of the doctrines of free-will, juſtification, and good works; and concludes with an authoriſed prayer for departed ſouls. I think the contents of this medley juſtify the curioſity I had expreſſed in the text to ſee the inſtitution of ſuch a reformer.

‡ A ſpecimen of his Majeſty's eloquence may be ſeen in his laſt ſpeech to parliament, the chief flower of which is couched in theſe words: " I " hear daily, that you of the clergy preach one againſt another, without " charity or diſcretion; ſome be too ſtiff in their old mumpſimus, others " be too buſy and curious in their new ſumpſimus." *Ld. Herbert's Life of Henry VIII.* p. 598.

§ One of theſe I take to have been the following: " An epiſtle of Henry " the Eighth, ſupreme head of the churche of England, to the Emperor, " to all Chriſten Princes, and to all thoſe who truly and ſyncerely pro- " feſſe Chriſte's religion." 12mo, black letter, Lond. in ædibus T. Bertheleti Impr. Reg. 1538. *Vide Harl. Catal.* Vol. I. p. 136, and *Ames*, p. 171.

them to multiply titles of treatiſes at the expence of their accuracy. It is notorious how Bale ſplits the performances of his authors into diſtinct books. Holland ſeems to have been as little exact. Hiſtorians tell us, that Henry, during the life of Prince Arthur, was deſigned by his father for Archbiſhop of Canterbury. How far his education was carried with that view, I know not: The Catholics have reaſon to lament that that deſtination did not take place: A man, whoſe paſſions made him overturn a church, was likely to have carried its intereſts high, if his own had coincided with them.

If the pieces above mentioned ever exiſted, it would be curious to ſee what rules for the education of youth, or for the inſtitution of a Chriſtian, were laid down by a man who confounded every idea of government and religion; who burned martyrs of oppoſite ſects at the ſame ſtake; baſtardized his own children, and then entailed his crown on them; and who ſeems to have provided for nothing but a ſucceſſion of civil wars, by the unwarrantable diſpoſition he made of his dominions *.

* Beſides his literary talents, he was well ſkilled in muſic, could ſing his part, and uſed to compoſe ſervices for his own chapel. *Vide Engliſh Worthies*, p. 12. A ſervice compoſed by this King is ſtill performed in ſome cathedrals. In the Britiſh Muſeum is preſerved a miſſal, which belonged to his Majeſty after his breach with the See of Rome; in the kalendar he has blotted out all the ſaints that had been Popes.

QUEEN CATHARINE PARR,

WHOSE beauty raiſed her to a throne, and whoſe merit deſerved a better fate, than to be linked to two men, one of whom was near putting her to death for her attachment to a religion which he himſelf had introduced; and the latter of whom is ſuſpected of removing her to promote his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth. The King indeed was ſo bounteous as to leave her a legacy of about 4000l. beſides her jointure! Each of his children, even after his death, ſhowed her the greateſt reſpect, as is evident from their letters to her, ſtill extant. She was not only learned, but a patroneſs of learning, interceding for, and ſaving the Univerſity of Cambridge, when an act had paſſed to throw all colleges, &c. into the King's diſpoſal *.

Nicholas Udal, Maſter of Eton ſchool (whom Bale calls THE MOST ELEGANT MASTER OF ALL GOOD LETTERS), and who was employed by this Princeſs in tranſlating and publiſhing Eraſmus's Paraphraſe on the four Goſpels, gives this ſimple and natural account of the learning of the women of quality in that age. In his dedication to her Majeſty, he obſerves, "the great number of noble-

* Vide Ballard's Memoirs of Celebrated Ladies, p. 38.

" women at that time in England, given to " the ſtudie of human ſciences, and of ſtrange " tongues." And he adds, " It was a common " thyng to ſee young virgins ſo nouzled and " trained in the ſtudie of letters, that thei wil- " lyngly ſet all other vain paſtymes at naught " for learnynge's ſake. It was now no news at " all to ſee queens and ladies of moſt high eſtate " and progenie, inſtede of courtly daliaunce, to " embrace vertuous exerciſes, readyng and writ- " yng, and with moſte erneſte ſtudie, both erlye " and late, to apply themſelves to the acquiryng " of knowledge, as well in all other liberal arts " and diſciplines, as alſo moſt ſpecially of God " and his moſt holy word. And in this behalf," ſays he, " lyke as to your Highneſſe, as well " for compoſyng and ſettyng forth many godly " pſalmes and diverſe other contemplative medi- " tations, as alſo for cauſyng theſe paraphraſes " to be tranſlated into our vulgare language, " England can never be able to render thankes " ſufficient *."

Her Majeſty wrote, " Queen Catherine Parr's " lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the igno- " rance of her blind life."

This was a contrite meditation on the years ſhe had paſſed in popery, in faſts and pilgrim-

* Vide Lewis's Hiſtory of the Tranſlations of the Bible, p. 159, 163, 164.

ages; and being found among her papers after her death, was publiſhed, with a preface, by Secretary Cecil (afterwards Lord Burleigh), Lond. 8vo, 1548, and 1563 *.

In her lifetime, ſhe publiſhed many pſalms, prayers, and pious diſcourſes, of which this was the title, "Prayers or meditations, wherein the "mynd is ſtirred patiently to ſuffre all afflictions "here, to ſet at nought the vaine proſperitee of "this worlde, and always to long for the ever-"laſtynge felicitee. Collected out of holy workes, "by the moſt vertuous and gracious Princeſſe "Katharine Queene of Englande, France and "Irelande. Printed by John Wayland, 12mo, "1545 †."——To this was ſometimes prefixed a ſet of fifteen pſalms, which ſhe compoſed in imitation of David's. The titles of them may be ſeen in Strype ‡. To them were ſubjoined, "The xxi. pſalm, another of thankſgiv-"ing, and two prayers, for the King, and for "men to ſay entering into battail.——"A "godly expoſition, after the manner of a con-"templation, upon the li. pſalm, which Hierom "of Ferrary made at the latter end of his days. "Tranſlated by the Queen, with other medita-"tions, and a prayer §."—"A pious prayer in

* Bale de Script. Britan. p. 106.

† Ames, p. 211. ‡ Vol. II. p. 131. § Ib. 132.

" ſhort ejaculations *."—" A Latin epiſtle to the " Lady Mary, entreating her to let the tranſla- " tion of Eraſmus's paraphraſe on the New Teſ- " tament [which her Majeſty had procured], be " publiſhed in her Highneſs's name †."

Several of her letters are extant, viz. " To " King Henry, then on an expedition againſt " France ‡."—" To the Univerſity of Cam- " bridge," on the occaſion above mentioned. It is a piece of artful duty to the King §.—" To " the Lady Wriotheſly, on the death of her on- " ly ſon." From the orthography of this letter appears the ancient manner of pronouncing the name WRIOTHESLY, which her Majeſty writes WRESELY ‖.—" To the college of Stoke, that " Edward Walgrave may have a leaſe of their " manour of Chipley in Suffolk **."—" To her " huſband, the Lord Admiral ††."—" Two letters " to ditto ‡‡."—" Another curious one to ditto, " before their marriage was owned §§."

Voſſius, in his Treatiſe de Philologiâ ‖‖, aſcribes by miſtake to Katharine of Arragon the lamentations of a ſinner, and the meditations on the Pſalms.

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* Ames, in Append. p. 82. † Ballard, p. 91.
‡ Strype, Vol. II. H. § Ib. K. ‖ Ib. L.
** In the Library of C. C. C. Cambridge.
†† In Hearne's Sylloge Epiſt. p. 209.
‡‡ In the collection of State-papers, publiſhed by Haynes.
§§ Ballad, p. 94, from the Aſhmolean collection. ‖‖ P. 36.

EDWARD VI.

MANY authors have preſerved accounts of this Prince's writings. Cardan talks much of his parts and learning: His own diary gave the ſtill better hopes of his proving a good King, as in ſo green an age he ſeemed reſolved to be acquainted with his ſubjects and his kingdom. Holland affirms *, that he not only wrote notes from the lectures or ſermons he heard, but compoſed a moſt elegant comedy, the title of which was, "The Whore of Babylon." Precious as ſuch a relique would be in the eyes of zealots or antiquarians, I cannot much lament that it is periſhed, or never exiſted.——What an education for a great Prince, to be taught to ſcribble controverſial ribaldry! As elegant as it is ſaid to have been, I queſtion whether it ſurpaſſed the other buffooneries, which engroſſed the theatres of Europe in that and the preceding century: All the ſubjects were religious; all the conduct farcical. Biſhop Bale, whom I have mentioned, compoſed above twenty of theſe ridiculous interludes.

King Edward wrote beſides, "The ſum of a "conference with the Lord Admiral," written with his own hand, and extant among the Aſhmolean manuſcripts †.—"A method for the pro-

* P. 27.

† Tanner, p. 253.

" ceedings in the council;" in his own hand, in the Cotton library *.—" King Edward the Sixth's " own arguments againſt the Pope's ſupremacy, " &c." tranſlated out of the original, written with the King's own hand in French, and ſtill preſerved. To which are ſubjoined ſome remarks upon his life and reign, in vindication of his memory from Dr. Heylin's ſevere and unjuſt cenſure. Lond. 1682.

He drew himſelf the rough draught of a ſumptuary law, which is preſerved by Strype; and an account of a progreſs he made, which he ſent to one of his particular favourites, called Barnaby Fitzpatrick, then in France †. The ſame author has given ſome ſpecimens of his Latin Epiſtles and Orations, and an account of two books written by him; the firſt before he was twelve years of age, called, " L'encontre les abus du monde;" a tract of thirty-ſeven leaves in French, againſt the abuſes of popery: It is dedicated to the Protector, his uncle, is corrected by his French tutor, and atteſted by him to be of the King's own compoſition. The other preſerved in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, is " A tranſ- " lation into French of ſeveral paſſages of ſcrip- " ture ‡."

* Tanner, p. 253. † Vol. II. p. 319.

‡ Ib. p. 436.

In Tanner may be be ſeen a liſt of what letters of this King are extant *.

QUEEN MARY.

A FEW devout pieces of her compoſition are preſerved. At the deſire of Queen Catharine Parr †, ſhe began to tranſlate Eraſmus's Paraphraſe on St. John; "but being caſt into ſick-"neſs, partly by over much ſtudy in this work, "after ſhe had made ſome progreſs therein, ſhe "left the doing of the reſt to Dr. Mallet," her chaplain ‡. This was in the reign of her brother. The good Queen dowager was at the expence of procuring a tranſlation and edition of Eraſmus's Paraphraſe upon the Four Goſpels and the Acts, for the helping of the ignorant multitude towards more knowledge of the holy ſcriptures: And probably had an eye to the converſion of the Princeſs Mary.——Sufficient reaſon for § her to relinquiſh it. She would not ſo eaſily have been "caſt into ſickneſs," had ſhe been employed on the legends of St. Tereſa, or St. Catharine of Sienna.

* Tanner, Vol. II. p. 253.

† Vide Lewis's Hiſt. of the Tranſlations of the Bible, p. 164.

‡ Strype, Vol. II. p. 28.

§ Soon after her acceſſion, a proclamation was iſſued for calling in, and ſuppreſſing this very book. *Vide Fox's Acts and Monum.* p. 1450, 1451.

Strype has preſerved three prayers or meditations of hers; the firſt, "Againſt the aſſaults of "vice;" at the end of which ſhe wrote theſe words: "Good Francis [meaning probably her "chaplain Dr. Francis Mallet], pray that I may "have grace to obtain the petitions contained in "this prayer before written: Your aſſured lov-"ing miſtreſs during my life, MARIE." The ſecond, "A meditation touching adverſity," made by her in the year 1549: At the end are theſe words, "Good couſin Capel, I pray you, as often "as you be diſpoſed to read this former writing, "to remember me, and to pray for me, your lov-"ing friend, MARIE." Who this couſin Capel was, does not appear, but probably Sir Henry Capel, or his wife Anne, daughter of George Manners, Lord Roos, whoſe wife Anne was daughter of the Ducheſs of Exeter, ſiſter of Edward IV. The third, "A prayer to be read at "the hour of death," is doubtful whether of her compoſition *.

Eraſmus ſays†, that ſhe "ſcripſit benè Latinas "epiſtolas." Whatever her Latin letters were, her French ones are miſerable. Strype has printed one from the Cotton library, in anſwer to a haughty mandate from her huſband, when he had a mind to marry the Lady Elizabeth to the Duke of Savoy, againſt the Queen's and Princeſs's in-

* Strype, Vol. III. p. 468. † Lib. XIX. Ep. 31.

clination, in which he bids the former examine her conſcience, whether her repugnance does not proceed from obſtinacy; and inſolently tells her, that if any parliament went contrary to this requeſt of his, he ſhould lay the fault on her. The mortified Queen, in a moſt abject manner, and wretched ſtyle, ſubmitting entirely to his will, profeſſes to be more bounden to him than any other wife to a huſband, notwithſtanding his ill uſage of her, "dont," ſays ſhe, "jáy commencée "desja d'en taſter trop à mon grand regret;" and mentions ſome Friars whom he had ſent to make her conformable, but who propoſed to her "que-"ſtions ſi obſcures, que mon ſimple entendement "ne les pourroit comprehendre*".

In Fox's Acts and Monuments are printed—Eight of her letters to King Edward and the Lords of the Council, on her non-conformity, and on the impriſonment of her chaplain Dr. Mallet.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum are ſeveral more of her letters, extremely curious; one of her delicacy in never having written but to three men; one of affection for her ſiſter; one after the death of Anne Boleyn; and one very remarkable of Cromwell to her.

In Haynes's ſtate-papers are two in Spaniſh, to the Emperor Charles V.

* Ib. Vol. III. p. 318. and Append. 190.

In the Bodleian library is a curious Miſſal, which, by a paſſage in her own hand at the beginning of the pſalms, ſeems to have been a preſent to one of her Ladies.

Biſhop Tanner is ſo abſurd as to aſcribe to her "A hiſtory of her own life and DEATH, and an "account of MARTYRS in her reign *."

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

IN the early part of her life, when her ſituation was precarious, and adverſity her lot or her proſpect; in the days when, as † Camden ſays, King Edward was wont to call her HIS SWEET SISTER TEMPERANCE, this great Princeſs applied much to literature, and under the celebrated Roger Aſcham, made great progreſs in ſeveral languages. Her ready reſponſes in Latin to the compliments of the Univerſity of Cambridge, many years after ſhe had ceaſed to have learned leiſure, are well known; and her ingenious evaſion of a captious theologic queſtion is ſtill more and deſervedly applauded.

"CHRIST was the Word that ſpake it;
"He took the bread and brake it;
"And what that Word did make it,
"That I believe and take it ‡."

* P. 510. † In the Preface to his Hiſtory.

‡ She excelled even in things of a much more trifling nature. There

This is the liſt of her writings: "A comment "on Plato."—"Two of the orations of Iſocrates, "tranſlated into Latin."—"A play of Euripi- "des, likewiſe tranſlated into Latin."—"A tranſ- "lation of Boethius de Conſolatione *."—"A "tranſlation of the Meditations of the Queen of "Navarre." The latter work was printed at London in 1548†.—"One of her orations at

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cannot be a ſillier ſpecies of poetry than rebuſes; yet of that kind there are few better than the following which Queen Eliſabeth made on Mr. Noel:

"The word of denial and letter of fifty,
"Is that gentleman's name that will never be thrifty."

Collins in Gainſborough.

The ſame author, in his account of the houſe of Stanhope, mentions this diſtich, in which her Majeſty gave the characters of four knights of Nottinghamſhire,

Gervaſe the gentle, Stanhope the ſtout,
Markham the lion, and Sutton the lout.

Vide Cheſterfield.

Fuller records an Engliſh hexameter, compoſed by this Queen, in imitation of Sir Philip Sydney. Coming into a grammar-ſchool, ſhe thus expreſſed her opinion of three claſſic authors:

Perſius, a crab-ſtaffe; bawdy Martial; Ovid, a fine wag.

Worthies in Warw. p. 126.

The ſame author relates, that Sir Walter Raleigh having written on a window, obvious to the Queen's eye,

Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall:

She immediately wrote under it,

If thy heart fail thee, climb not at all.

Worthies in Devon, p. 261.

* Vide Ballard's Memoirs, p. 233.

† Vide Strype, Vol. II. p. 146, and Ames.

" Cambridge," is preſerved in the King's library *.—" Another at Oxford †."—" Another, on " a ſecond viſit to that univerſity ‡."—" A tranſ- " lation of a dialogue out of Xenophon in Greek, " between Hiero, a king, yet ſome tyme a pri- " vate perſon, and Simonides a poet, as touching " the life of the prince and private man." This was firſt printed in the year 1743, in No. II. of Miſcellaneous Correſpondence. A ſpecimen of her handwriting was engraved with it: She ſometimes took the pains to write exceedingly fair.—" Her ſpeech to her laſt parliament §"—" A " prayer compoſed by her ‖."—" Another for " the uſe of her fleet in the great expedition in " 1596 ¶."

In the King's library is a volume of prayers in French, Italian, and Spaniſh, written with her own hand. Hentznerus mentions ſuch an one only in French, written on vellum, and dedicated to her father, in theſe words: " A tres " haut & tres puiſſant & redoubté Prince Hen-

* Caſley's Catal. p. 199. and Hollingſhed's Chron. p. 1206.

† Wood's Athenæ, Vol. I. p. 189. This Oration was to expreſs her ſatisfaction at her entertainment. On the ſame occaſion, ſhe anſwered a Greek oration in Greek. Her orations are printed too in Peck's Deſid. Cur. Vol. II.

‡ Ib. p. 306.

§ In Lord Somers's Coll. of Tracts, publiſhed by Cogan, Vol. IV. p. 130.

‖ In Ant. Bacon's Papers, Vol. II. p. 18.

¶ Ibid.

" ry VIII, de ce nom, Roy d'Angleterre, de " France & d'Irelande, defenſeur de la foy *." Camden ſays, that ſhe either read or wrote ſomething every day; that ſhe tranſlated " Salluſt de " bello Jugurthino :" and, as late as the year 1598, turned into Engliſh the greater part of " Horace de Arte Poeticâ," and a little treatiſe of " Plutarch de Curioſitate †."—" A godly " meditation of the Soule, concerning a love to- " wardes Chriſte our Lorde, tranſlated out of " Frenoh into Engliſh by the right highe and moſt " vertuous Princeſſe, Elizabeth Queen of Eng- " land." Black letter, printed by H. Denham ‡. This is only a various edition of the meditations of the Queen of Navarre.

In the Sylloge Epiſtolarum are ſeveral of her Latin letters, one in Italian, and one in Engliſh, to the Queen Dowager, ſending her a proſe tranſlation from a French poem, which ſhe calls " The " mirrour, or the glaſs of the ſinfull ſoul." This

* Engl. Edit. p. 30.

† It appears by a letter from the Earl of Eſſex to Sir Francis Bacon, that her Majeſty was not quite indifferent to fame even as an author. Sir Francis being in diſgrace with her on having oppoſed three ſubſidies in the laſt parliament, and the Earl, as he conſtantly did, endeavouring to recommend him again to favour, artfully told the Queen that his ſuit was not ſo much for the good of Bacon, as for her own honour, that thoſe excellent tranſlations of hers might be known to them who could beſt judge of them. Here we ſee this great woman with all her weakneſſes about her, and in the hands of a man who knew how to humour them.

Ant. Bacon's Papers, Vol. I. p. 121.

‡ Vide Harl. Catal. Vol. I. p. 115.

letter is followed by her preface to the ſame book, and that by a prayer compoſed by her *."—" A " curious letter to Lord Burleigh," in Strype's annals †.—" Another of humour to divert him from " retiring from buſineſs ‡."—" A very genteel " letter written by her when Princeſs, to King " Edward, on his deſiring her picture ‖."—" Another to him upon his recovery from ſickneſs §."—" Six letters to different perſons." Printed in Peck's Deſid. Curioſa ¶.—" A letter to " Peregrine Lord Willoughby **."—" Her letter to the King of Scots, diſavowing her knowledge of the death of his mother ††."—" A letter to Lady Norris, on the death of her ſon." It begins, " My owne Crowe," a term of familiarity which her Majeſty uſed to this lady, whoſe father ſuffered with Anne Boleyn ‡‡.—" A ſhort " letter to Henry Lord Hunſdon," added by way of poſtſcript to a ſolemn letter of thanks ſent to his Lordſhip by the Secretary of State, on the ſuppreſſion of ſome diſturbances in the

* P. 161. † Vol. III. p. 166.

‡ Vol. IV. p. 77. It is re-printed in the Life of Burleigh in the Biographia.

‖ Printed in Strype's Memorials, Vol. II. p. 234.

§ Bickerton's Coll. of Letters, p. 53.

¶ Vol. I. and II.

** Printed in Fuller's Worthies of Lincolnſhire, p. 163.

†† Preſerved in the Cotton Library and printed in different books, particularly in Howard's Coll. p. 246.

‡‡ Fuller's Worthies in Oxfordſhire, p. 336.

North *.—" A letter to George Carew," afterwards Earl of Totneſs, thanking him for his ſervices in Ireland †.—A few more of her letters are preſerved in the library of C. C. C. Camb.

But ſhe did not only ſhine in proſe. The author ‡ of a very ſcarce book, intituled, "The art " of Engliſh Poeſy," ſays, " But laſt in recital, " and firſt in degree, is the Queen, our Sovereign " Lady, whoſe learned, delicate, noble muſe, ea- " ſily ſurmounteth all the reſt that have written " before her time or ſince, for ſenſe, ſweetneſs, or " ſubtilty, be it an ode, elegy, epigram, or any " other kind of poem, wherein it ſhall pleaſe her " Majeſty to employ her pen, even by as much " odds, as her own excellent eſtate and degree " exceedeth all the reſt of her moſt humble vaſ- " ſals." In that collection is one little poem of hers, as there is another in Hentznerus §. A greater inſtance of genius, and that too in Latin, was her extempore reply to an inſolent prohibition delivered to her from Philip II. by his ambaſſador, in this tetraſtick :

Te VETO ne pergas bello defendere Belgas:
Quæ Dracus erepuit, nunc reſtituantur oportet:
Quas Pater evertit, jubeo te condere cellas:
Religio Papæ fac reſtituatur ad unguem.

* Fuller's Worthies in Hertfordſhire, p. 24.

† Prince's Worthies in Devon. p. 205.

‡ Puttenham; printed at London, 1589, 4to.

§ Eng. edit. p. 66.

She inſtantly anſwered with as much ſpirit as ſhe uſed to return his invaſions *,

Ad Græcas, bone Rex, fient mandata Calendas.

An inſtance of the ſame ſpirit, and a proof that her compoſitions, even in the learned tongues, were her own, is that rapid piece of eloquence with which ſhe interrupted an inſolent ambaſſador from Poland. "Having ended her oration, "ſhe, lion-like † riſing," ſaith Speed, "daunted "the malapert orator no leſs with her ſtately port "and majeſtic departure, than with the tartneſs "of her princely checks; and turning to the "train of her attendants, ſaid, *God's death! my "Lords, I have been forced this day to ſcour up my "old Latin, that hath long lain ruſting* ‡." Another time, being aſked if ſhe preferred the learning of Buchanan, or of Walter Haddon? ſhe replied, "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddo-"num nemini poſtpono §."

It is known that ſcarce a church in London but had an epitaph on this illuſtrious woman, of which many are ſtill extant; but || Camden has preſerved one, which he calls doleful, but with

* Ballard, p. 227.

† This draught has been lately worked up into a noble picture:

"A lion-port, an awe-commanding face,
"Attemper'd ſweet to Virgin grace." *Gray's Odes.*

‡ Vide Speed and Ballard.

§ G. S. Worthies of England, p. 77.

|| Remains, p. 388

which, as a moſt perfect example of the pathos, I ſhall conclude this article :

The Queen was brought by water to Whitehall;
At every ſtroke the oars did tears let fall:
More clung about the barge; fiſh under water
Wept out their eyes of pearl, and ſwome blind after.
I think the barge-men might with eaſier thighs
Have row'd her thither in her people's eyes.
For howſoe'er, thus much my thoughts have ſcan'd,
Sh'ad come by water, had ſhe come by land.

JAMES I.

If there are doubts on the genuineneſs of the works of thoſe two champions of the church, Henry VIII. and Charles I.; if ſome critics have diſcovered that the latter Royal Author ſtole a prayer from the Arcadia; and if the very exiſtence of King Richard's ſonnets has been queſtioned; yet there is not the leaſt ſuſpicion that the folio under the reſpectable name of James I. is not of his own compoſition.

Roger Aſcham may have corrected or aſſiſted periods of his illuſtrious pupil; but nobody can imagine that Buchanan dictated a word of the "Dæmonologia," or of the polite treatiſe, intituled, "A counterblaſt to Tobacco." Quotations, puns, ſcripture, witticiſms, ſuperſtition, oaths, vanity, prerogative, and pedantry, the ingredients

of all his ſacred Majeſty's performances, were the pure produce of his own capacity, and deſerving all the incenſe offered to ſuch immenſe erudition, by the divines of his age, and the flatterers of his court. One remark I cannot avoid making: The King's ſpeech is always ſuppoſed by parliament to be the ſpeech of the Miniſter: How cruel would it have been on King James's Miniſters, if that interpretation had prevailed in his reign *.

* It is obſervable, that notwithſtanding his boaſted learning, he was ſo ignorant of a country which had had ſuch ſtrong connections with his own, that when Queen Eliſabeth wanted to hinder him from matching with a daughter of Denmark, Wootton her ambaſſador perſuaded him that the king of Denmark was deſcended but of merchants, and that few made account of him or his country but ſuch as ſpoke the Dutch tongue *. Hiſtorians ſeem little more acquainted with the Queen, than his Majeſty was with her country. Her gallantries are ſlightly mentioned, yet it is recorded, that James being jealous of her partiality to the Earl of Murray, then eſteemed the handſomeſt man in Scotland, perſuaded his great enemy the Marquis of Huntley to murder him, and by a writing under his own hand promiſed to ſave him harmleſs †. Queen Anne's ambitious intrigues are developed in the Bacon papers, among which is one moſt extraordinary paſſage, entirely overlooked, and yet of great conſequence to explain the misfortunes into which her deſcendants afterwards fell. The Pope ſends her beads and reliques, "and thanks her for not communicating "with heretics at her coronation ‖."

And this evidence of her being a Papiſt is confirmed by a letter from Sir Ch. Cornwallis to the Earl of Saliſbury, in which he tells him, "that "the Spaniſh ambaſſador had advertiſed that the Queen ſhould ſay unto "him, he might one day peradventure ſee the Prince on a pilgrimage at "St. Jago ¶."

* Harris's Life of King James, p. 31. quoted from Melvil.
† Ib. p. 14. taken from Burnet.
‖ Vol. ii. p. 503, 504.
¶ Harris's Life of James, p. 33. in a quotation from Winwood.

Beſides his Majeſty's proſe works, printed in folio, we have a ſmall collection of his poetry, under this title, " His Majeſty's poetical exerciſes " at vacant hours. Edinb." In the preface, he condeſcends to make an excuſe for their incorrectneſs, as having been written in his youth, and from his having no time to reviſe them afterwards; ſo that, " when his ingyne and age could, " his affaires and faſhierie would not permit him " to correct them, ſcarſlie but at ſtolen moments " he having the leiſure to blenk upon any pa- " per." However, he bribes the reader's approbation, by promiſing, if theſe are well received, to preſent them with his Apocalyps and Pſalms. This little tract contains, " The Furies and the " Lepanto." His Majeſty wrote other poetical " pieces, particularly, " An Encomium on Sir " Philip Sydney *."—" Two ſonnets †."—Some verſes prefixed to Tycho Brahe's works ‡."—And he began a tranſlation of the Pſalms §.

Another of his poems is preſerved in Drummond of Hawthornden's works; and a poem by Lord Stirling upon that poem. The original of the King's ſonnet is in the Advocate's libray at Edinburgh (as I have been obligingly informed,

* Printed in Harris's Life of K. James, p. 138.
† Printed in his Works, p. 89. 137.
‡ V. Biograph. Brit. Vol. IV. p. 2506.
§ Harris, p. 137.

among other communications, by a gentleman of great knowledge and merit). By this ſketch, King James appears to have been a pains-taking writer; for there are alterations and amendments in every line. It is followed by a fair copy, in the handwriting of Lord Stirling; in ſo worthy an office did his Majeſty employ his ſecretary of ſtate!

Many of his letters are extant; ſeveral in the Cabala; others MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum; others in Howard's collection *.

Two other pieces I find aſcribed to him, but I doubt if they are genuine; they are called,—"The Prince's Cabala, or Myſteries of State," written by King James I. printed in 1715."—"The duty of a King in his royal office †."

Biſhop Montagu tranſlated all his Majeſty's works into Latin: a man of ſo much patience was well worthy of favour.

* P. 241, 523.

† Somer's Tracts, 2d Coll. p. 188. I am obliged for the notice of ſome of theſe pieces to Mr. Harris's judicious Life of this Monarch, which I had not ſeen when this work was written, as the life of Charles I. by the ſame author, has been publiſhed ſince the firſt edition of this catalogue went to the preſs. Whoever deſires to ſee a compendious account of the enormities of thoſe reigns, will find them exactly detailed in Mr. Harris's accurate compilations.

CHARLES I.

The works of this Prince were ſoon after his death collected and publiſhed together in a volume, intituled, "Reliquiæ ſacræ Carolinæ, or "the works of that great Monarch and glorious "Martyr, King Charles I., both civil and ſacred," printed by Sam. Brown at the Hague, without date. After the Reſtoration, a fine edition was publiſhed in folio, containing, beſides the famous Εικων Βασιλικη *, ſeveral of his ſpeeches, letters, declarations, and meſſages for peace; his anſwer to a declaration of the Commons; the papers which paſſed between his Majeſty and Mr. Henderſon at Newcaſtle, concerning the alteration of church-government; the papers on the ſame ſubject exchanged between the King and the miniſters at Newport; and the prayers which he uſed in his ſufferings, and delivered immediately before his death to Biſhop Juxon †.

I ſhall not enter into the controverſy whether the Εικων Βασιλικη was compoſed by King Charles

* Which has gone through forty-ſeven impreſſions, the number of copies are ſaid to have been 48,000. *Harris's Life of Charles I.* p. 115.

† Some letters and inſtructions, not much to his honour, were omitted in this Collection, particularly his letters to two Popes, and ſome of thoſe taken in his cabinet at Naſeby. *Harris*, p. 98, 117. Surely it was at leaſt as allowable, for his friends to ſink what did not tend to his glory, and what were never intended for publication, as it was for his enemies to print his moſt private correſpondences with his wife!

or not; a full account of that diſpute may be found in the * General Dictionary. For the reſt of the papers mentioned above, there is no doubt but the greater part were of his own inditing. His ſtyle was peculiar and the ſame: It was formed between a certain portion of ſenſe, adverſity, dignity, and perhaps a little inſincerity. He had ſtudied the points diſputed between the Proteſtants, Papiſts, and Sectaries; and the troubles of his reign dipped him ſo deep in thoſe diſcuſſions, that between leiſure and neceſſity, he may well be believed to have thrown together the chief papers included in this volume; to which may be added, that his enemies did not often indulge him in the aſſiſtance of many or able clergymen of his own.

Beſides theſe pieces, we have "his Majeſty's "reaſons againſt the pretended juriſdiction of the "High Court of Juſtice, which he intended to "deliver in writing on Monday, Jan. 22. 1648, "faithfully tranſcribed out of the original copy "under the King's own hand †."—"A letter to "his Queen ‡."—"A letter to the Marquis of "Newcaſtle §."—Several of his manuſcript letters are extant, in private hands.

* Vol. III. p. 359, and Vol. X. p. 76.

† General Dictionary, Vol. IX. p. 62.

‡ Printed in the Appendix to Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormond.

§ Vide Somer's Tracts, Vol. IV. p. 168.

This prince, like his father, did not confine himſelf to proſe: Biſhop Burnet (and from him Mr. Harris, p. 125.) has given us a pathetic elegy ſaid to be written by Charles in Cariſbrook caſtle. The poetry is moſt uncouth and unharmonious; but there are ſtrong thoughts in it, ſome good ſenſe, and a ſtrain of majeſtic piety.

His Majeſty likewiſe tranſlated * "Biſhop "Saunderſon's lectures de juramenti promiſſorii "obligatione," which he deſired Biſhop Juxton, Dr. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert to compare with the original. This tranſlation was printed in 8vo, at London, 1655. A man who ſtudies caſes of conſcience ſo intimately, is probably an honeſt man; but at leaſt he ſtudies them in hopes of finding that he need not be ſo very honeſt as he thought. Oliver Cromwell, who was not quite ſo ſcrupulous, knew, that caſuiſtry is never wanted for the obſervance of an oath; it may to the breach of it: Had he truſted the King, his Majeſty would probably not have contented himſelf with Dr. Saunderſon, but would have ſought ſome caſuiſt who teaches, that faith is not to be kept with rebels.

* Peck's Deſid. Curioſ. Vol. II. Lib. VIII. p. 1.

JAMES II.

THE only genius of the line of STUART, CHARLES II., was no author, unleſs we allow him to have compoſed the two ſimple papers found in his ſtrong box after his death: But they are univerſally ſuppoſed to have been given to him as a compendious excuſe for his embracing doctrines, which he was too idle to examine, too thoughtleſs to remember, and too ſenſible to have believed on reflection. His brother James wrote "Memoirs of his own life and campaigns to the "Reſtoration." The original, in Engliſh, is preſerved in the Scotch College at Paris; but the King himſelf, in 1696, to oblige the Cardinal de Bouillon, made an extract of it in two books in French, chiefly with a view to what related to Marſhal Turenne. This piece is printed at the end of "Ramſay's Life of that Hero."

We have beſides, under the name of this Prince, the following works:—* "The Royal Sufferer, "King James II., conſiſting of Meditations, So-"liloquies, Vows," &c.; one of the latter is, to riſe every morning at ſeven. The whole, ſaid to be compoſed by his Majeſty at Germain's, is

* In another edition it is called, Royal Tracts. This is evidently an imitation of his father's Works, containing his Speeches, Orders, Meſſages, Letters, &c. The ſecond part is intituled, Imago Regis; or, the Sacred Image of his Majeſty in his Solitudes and Sufferings, &c. Paris, 1692, 16°.

written in bad Engliſh, and was publiſhed at Paris by Father Bretonneau, a Jeſuit. The frontiſpiece repreſents the King ſitting in a chair, in a penſive manner, and crowned with thorns.—" Memoirs " of the Engliſh affairs, chiefly Naval, from the " year 1660 to 1673, written by his Royal High- " neſs James Duke of York, under his admini- " ſtration of Lord High Admiral, &c., publiſhed " from his original letters, and other royal au- " thorities," Lond. 1729. 8vo. Though this work is aſcribed to King James, I believe it was drawn up by Secretary Pepys.—" Three letters from " King James," were publiſhed by William Fuller, Gent. in 1702, with other papers relating to the court of St. Germain's; and are ſaid in the title page to be printed by command.

THE

NOBLE AUTHORS

OF

ENGLAND.

SIR JOHN OLDCASTLE, LORD COBHAM.

THE abolition of taſte and literature were not the ſlighteſt abuſes proceeding from Popery; the revival of letters was one of the principal ſervices effected by the Reformation. The Romiſh clergy feared, that if men read, they would think: ——It is no leſs true, that the moment they thought, they wrote. The firſt author, as well as the firſt martyr among our nobility, was Sir John Oldcaſtle, called the Good Lord Cobham: A man whoſe virtues made him a reformer, whoſe valour a martyr, whoſe martyrdom an enthuſiaſt. He was much eſteemed by Henry V., and had ſerved him with great zeal, at a time when the Church was lighting its holy fires for Lollards, or the diſciples of Wickliff. Henry at firſt, with ſenſe and goodneſs, reſiſted inſinuations againſt

the Lord Cobham, whom he tried to ſave by gentle exhortations: But as the Peer was firm, it naturally made the Prince weak, and he delivered the hero over to the inquiſitors. Lord Cobham was impriſoned, but eſcaped. The clergy, however, with great zeal for the royal perſon, informed the King, then lying at Eltham, that 20,000 Lollards were aſſembled at St. Giles's, for the deſtruction of him and his brothers. The brave young monarch immediately headed a troop, and arriving at ten at night, at the ſign of the Axe without Biſhopſgate, took the man of the houſe and ſeven others priſoners, which cloſed his firſt campaign. Fourſcore more were ſeized about St. Giles's, and ſome of them being induced [as Rapin gueſſes] to confeſs a deſign of murdering the royal family, and make the Lord Cobham Protector, the King no longer doubted of the conſpiracy, but ordered about half of them to be executed, and iſſued a proclamation for apprehending Cobham, who was all this time concealed in Wales. The King, who was Lollard enough himſelf to caſt a rapacious eye on the revenues of the clergy, was diverted by a free gift, and by a perſuaſion to undertake the conqueſt of France, to which kingdom they aſſured him he had undoubted right: When he thought he had any to the crown of England, the other followed of courſe. In ſuch reciprocal intercourſe of acts

of amity, heretics were naturally abandoned to their perſecutors. The conqueſt of France ſoon followed, and the ſurpriſal of Lord Cobham, after a very valiant reſiſtance, * in which he was wounded. Being examined before the Duke of Bedford, he would have expatiated on his faith; but the Chief Juſtice moved, "That they ſhould "not ſuffer him to ſpend the time ſo vainly, in "moleſting of the nobles of the realm." Not being indulged to ſpeak on what he was accuſed, and naturally provoked by the ingratitude and weakneſs of Henry, the ſtout Lord avowed allegiance to King Richard †; his ſentence and execution ſoon followed. He died entreating Sir Thomas Erpingham, that if he ſaw him riſe from death to life the third day, he would procure that his ſect might be in peace and quiet ‡.

He wrote, "Twelve concluſions, addreſſed to "the Parliament of England." At the end of the firſt book, he wrote ſome monkiſh rhymes in Latin, which Bale has preſerved, and which he

* He was ſeized by the Lord Powis. The proclamation for apprehending him offered 1000 marks of gold and 20l. a-year for life, and a diſcharge from all taxes to any city, borough, or town, that ſhould deliver him up. *Vide Appendix to Bale's breſe Chronycle concernynge the Examynacyon and Death of the bleſſed Martyr of Chriſt Syr Johan Oldcaſtell the Lorde Cobham.* Reprinted in 1729. His ready wit and brave ſpirit appear to great advantage in this account of his trial.

† King Richard had long been dead: I ſuppoſe it is only meant that Lord Cobham diſclaimed obedience to the Houſe of Lancaſter, who had uſurped the throne of King Richard and his right heirs.

‡ Stowe, p. 356.

ſays were " copyed out by dyverſe men and ſet " upon theyr wyndowes, gates, and dores, which " were then knowen for obſtynate hypocrytes " and fleſhlye livers, which made the prelates " madde*."—" The complaints of the country- " man†."—" His confeſſion and abjuration;" but this piece is believed to be, and certainly was a forgery.

JOHN TIPTOFT, EARL OF WORCESTER,

In thoſe rude ages when valour and ignorance were the attributes of nobility, when metaphyſical ſophiſtries and jingling rhymes, in barbarous Latin, were the higheſt endowments and prerogatives of the clergy; and when‡ "it was enough " for noblemens ſons to wind their horn, and car- " ry their hawke fair, and leave ſtudy and learn- " ing to the children of mean people;" it is no wonder that our old peers produced no larger, nor more elegant compoſitions, than the inſcription on the ſword of the brave Earl of Shrewſbury.

Sum Talboti pro occidere inimicos §.

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* Bale's brefe Chronycle, p. 99.

† Tanner, p. 561.

‡ A Nobleman's Speech to Richard Pace, in the reign of Henry VIII. *Biographia*, Vol. II. p. 1236.

§ Others give it, " Sum Talboti pro vincere inimico meo." *Camden's Remains.*

It *is* ſurpriſing that the turbulent times of Henry VI. and Edward IV. ſhould have given to the learned world ſo accompliſhed a Lord as the Earl of Worceſter. He early taſted of the Muſe's fountain, diſpenſed in more copious ſtreams over Europe, by the diſcovery of printing in 1450. Pope Nicholas V. patroniſed the new art; and the torrent of learned men that was poured upon Italy by the taking of Conſtantinople in 1453, by Mahomet II. revived the arts, and the purity of the almoſt forgotten tongues. The celebrated Æneas Sylvius, then on the throne of Rome by the name Pius II., encouraged learning by his munificence and example. One of his brigheſt imitators and contemporaries, was John Tiptoft Earl of Worceſter, who was born at Everton in Cambridgeſhire, and educated at * Baliol College in Oxford. He was ſon of the Lord Tibetot, or Tiptoft, and Powys, and was created a Viſcount and Earl of Worceſter by King Henry VI. and appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland. By King Edward IV. he was made Knight of the Garter, and conſtituted Juſtice of North Wales for life. Dugdale, who is more ſparing of titles to him than our other writers, ſays he was ſoon after made Conſtable of the Tower for life, and twice Treaſurer of the King's exche-

* Leland de Script. Brit. Vol. II. p. 475. The Earl is not mentioned by Ant. Wood, whoſe account does not commence before the year 1500.

quer: But other hiſtorians * ſay he was Lord High Conſtable, and twice Lord Treaſurer; the firſt time, according to Lud. Carbo, at twenty-five years old; and again Deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Clarence. But whatever diſpute there may be about his titles in the ſtate, there is no doubt but he was eminently at the head of literature, and ſo maſterly an orator, that he drew tears from the eyes of the before mentioned Pope Pius, by an oration which he pronounced before him when he viſited Rome, through a curioſity of ſeeing the Vatican library, after he had reſided at Padua and Venice, and made great purchaſes of books †. This was on his return from a ‡ pilgrimage to Jeruſalem; which holy expedition is partly attributed, by a § modern writer, to the ſuſpenſe of his Lordſhip's mind between gratitude to king Henry, and loyalty to King Edward.—But he ſeems not to have been much embarraſſed with the former, conſidering how greatly he had profited of King Edward's favour. It is certain, that the rapid Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, did not aſcribe much gratitude to the Earl of Worceſter, and that the Earl did not

* Ames, Britiſh Librarian. Bale, &c.

† He is ſaid to have given MSS. to the value of 500 marks to the Univerſity of Oxford. *Tanner's Biblioth. Brit.* p. 715.

‡ He had before this diſtinguiſhed himſelf by clearing the Seas from Pirates. *Vide Leland.*

§ G. S. Worthies of England, p. 88.

confide much in any merit of that ſort; for abſconding during the ſhort reſtoration of Henry, and being concealed in a tree in Weybridge foreſt in Huntingdonſhire, he was brought to London, accuſed of * cruelty in his adminiſtration of Ireland, particularly toward two infant ſons of the Earl of Deſmond, and condemned and beheaded at the Tower, 1470. Hall and Hollingſhead ſpeak of his tyranny as not quite equivocal, though more favourable writers aſcribe his imputed crimes to the malice of his enemies. Indeed, it was an unwonted ſtrain of tenderneſs in a man ſo little ſcrupulous of blood as Warwick, to put to death ſo great a peer, for ſome inhumanity to the children of an Iriſh Lord; nor does one conceive why he ſought for ſo remote a crime——He was not often ſo delicate. Tiptoft ſeems to have been puniſhed by War-

* Leland owns that he had exerted himſelf too ſeverely againſt ſome Lancaſtrians, which drew down the vengeance of that party on him, p. 479. In Sir Richard Cox's hiſtory of Ireland it is ſaid, "That the Earl of "Worceſter, was ſent over in 1467, and held a parliament at Drogheda, "in which the Earls of Deſmond and Kildare were attainted, on accuſa"tion of having aſſiſted the King's enemies in that country; but that the "Iriſh affirm it was in revenge for Deſmond's undervaluing his Majeſty's "match with Eliſabeth Gray, and that as ſoon as Deſmond, the great Earl, "was beheaded, Kildare was pardoned and left deputy by Tiptoft, who "returned to England." Pages 169, 170, 171. Campion ſays, that the Queen cauſed the Earl of Deſmond's trade of life to be ſifted after the Iriſh manner (contrary to ſundry old ſtatutes) by his ſucceſſor the Earl of Worceſter, in conſequence of which Deſmond was attainted and put to death. *Hiſt. of Irel.* p. 101.

wick for leaving Henry for Edward, when Warwick had thought fit to quit Edward for Henry.

This Earl of Worceſter, * " which," as Caxton his printer, who was much enamoured of him, ſays, " in his tyme flowred in vertue and cun-" nyng, and to whom he knew none lyke emong " the Lordes of the temporalitie in ſcience and " moral vertue," tranſlated " Cicero de Amicitiâ," and " Two Declarations made by Publius Cor-" nelius Scipio, and Gayus Flamyneus, rivals for " the love of Lucrece," which he dedicated to Edward IV. and wrote ſome other orations and epiſtles, and Engliſhed " Cæſar's Commentaries," as touching Britiſh affairs; which verſion was publiſhed without name of printer, place, or date, but was ſuppoſed to be printed by John Raſtell, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII.

In the 6th of Edward IV. he drew up " Or-" ders for the placing of the nobility in all pro-" ceedings †," and, " Orders and ſtatutes for " Juſts and Triumphs ‡." In the Aſhmolean Collection ‖ are the following, " Ordinances, ſta-" tutes, and rules, made by John Tiptoft Earle of " Worceſter, and Conſtable of England, by the " King's commandment, at Windſor §, to be ob-

* Ames on printing *in* his account of Caxton, p. 26. et ſeq.

† MS. Cotton Tiber. E. VIII. 35.

‡ Ibid. 40.

‖ MS. 763.

§ 29. Maii. 6th Edward IV.

" ſerved in all manner of Juſtes of Peirs within " the Realm of England, &c." He is alſo ſaid to have written, " A Petition againſt the Lol- " lards *;" and " An Oration to the Citizens of " Padua †."

In the manuſcripts belonging to the Cathedral of Lincoln is a volume of ſome twenty epiſtles, of which four are written by our Earl, and the reſt addreſſed to him ‡.

" O good bleſſed Lord God!" ſaith Caxton, " what grete loſſe was it of that noble, vertuous, " and well-diſpoſed Lord! &c. and what wor- " ſhip had he at Rome in the preſence of our " holy Fader the Pope! And ſo in all other places " unto his deth; at which deth every man that " was there might lern to dye, and take his deth " pacientlye. ‖ The axe then did at one blow " cut off more learning than was left in the heads " of all the ſurviving nobility."

ANTONY WIDVILLE, EARL RIVERS.

Though Caxton knew " none like to the Erle of " Worceſter," and though the author laſt quoted thinks that all learning in the nobility periſhed with Tiptoft, yet there flouriſhed at the ſame pe-

* Fuller's Ch. Hiſt. iv. 162.

† Tanner, p. 716.

‡ Ibid. p. 717.

‖ Fuller's Worthies in Camb. p. 155.

riod a noble gentleman, by no means inferior to him in learning and politeneſs, in birth his equal, by alliance his ſuperior, greater in feats of arms, and in pilgrimages more abundant. This was Antony Widville, Earl Rivers, Lord Scales and Newſells, Lord of the Iſle of Wight, " defenſeur " and directeur of the cauſes Apoſtolique for our " holy Fader the Pope in this royame of Englond, " and Uncle and Governour to my Lord Prince " of Wales *."

He was ſon of Sir Richard Widville by Jaqueline of Luxemburgh, Ducheſs Dowager of Bedford, and brother of the fair Lady Gray, who captivated that monarch of pleaſure Edward IV. When about ſeventeen years of age, he was taken by force from Sandwich, with his father, and carried to Calais by ſome of the oppoſite faction. The credit of his ſiſter, the countenance and example of his Prince, the boiſterouſneſs of the times, nothing ſoftened, nothing roughened the mind of this amiable Lord, who was as gallant as his luxurious brother-in-law, without his weakneſſes; as brave as the heroes of either Roſe, without their ſavageneſs; ſtudious in the intervals of buſineſs, and devout after the manner of thoſe whimſical times, when men challenged others whom they never ſaw, and went barefoot to viſit ſhrines in countries of which they had ſcarce

* Caxton in Ames's Catal. p. 14.

a map. In ſhort, Lord Antony was, * as Sir Thomas More ſays, " Vir, haud facile diſcernas, " manuve aut conſilio promptior."

† He diſtinguiſhed himſelf both as a warrior and a ſtateſman: The Lancaſtrians making an inſurrection in Northumberland, he attended the King into thoſe parts, and was a chief commander at the ſiege of Alnwick-Caſtle; ſoon after which he was elected into the Order of the Garter. In the tenth of the ſame reign, he defeated the Dukes of Clarence and Warwick in a ſkirmiſh near Southampton, and prevented their ſeizing a great ſhip called the Trinity, belonging to the latter. He attended the King into Holland on the change of the ſcene, returned with him, and had a great ſhare in his victories, and was conſtituted Governor of Calais, and Captain-General of all the King's forces by ſea and land. He had before been ſent ambaſſador to negotiate a marriage between the King's ſiſter and the Duke of Burgundy; and in the ſame character concluded a treaty between King Edward and the Duke of Bretagne. On Prince Edward being created Prince of Wales, he was appointed his governor, and had a grant of the office of Chief Butler of England; and was even on the point of attaining the high honour of eſpouſing the Scottiſh

* In vitâ Rich. III.

† Vide Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 231.

Princeſs, ſiſter of King James III.; the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Lord Privy-ſeal, and Sir Edward Widville, being diſpatched into Scotland to perfect that marriage *.

† A remarkable event of this Earl's life was a perſonal victory he gained in a tournament over Antony Count de la Roche, called the Baſtard of Burgundy, natural ſon of Duke Philip the Good. This illuſtrious encounter was performed in a ſolemn and moſt magnificent tilt held for that purpoſe in Smithfield: Our Earl was the challenger; and from the date of the year and the affinity of the perſon challenged, this ceremony was probably in honour of the aforementioned marriage of the Lady Margaret the King's ſiſter, with Charles the Hardy, laſt Duke of Burgundy. Nothing could be better adapted to the humour of the age, and to the union of that hero and virago, than a ſingle combat between two of their near relations. In the Biographia Britannica is a long account, extracted from a curious manuſcript, of this tournament, for which letters of ſafe conduct were granted by the King, as appears from Rymer's Fœdera; the title of which are, " Pro " Baſtardo Burgundiæ ſuper punctis armorum

* The Queen had before projected to marry him to that great heireſs, Mary of Burgundy, who at the ſame time was ſought by Clarence; a circumſtance that muſt have heightened that Prince's averſion to the Queen and her family.

† Dugdale ubi ſupra, and Biogr. Brit. p. 1232.

" perficiendis." At theſe juſts the Earl of Worceſter (before mentioned) preſided as Lord High Conſtable, and atteſted the Queen's giving THE FLOWER OF SOUVENANCE to the Lord Scales, as a charge to undertake theenterpriſe, and his delivery of it to Cheſter-Herald, that he might carry it over to be touched by the Baſtard, in token of his accepting the challenge. This prize was a collar of gold, with the rich flower of Souvenance enamelled, and was faſtened above the Earl's knee, by ſome of the Queen's ladies, on the Wedneſday after the feaſt of the reſurrection. The Baſtard, attended by four hundred Lords, Knights, Squires, and Heralds, landed at Graveſend; and at Blackwall he was met by the Lord High Conſtable with ſeven barges and a galley full of attendants, richly covered with cloth of gold and arras. The King proceeded to London; in Fleet-ſtreet the champions ſolemnly met in his preſence; and the palaces of the Biſhops of Saliſbury and Ely were appointed to lodge theſe brave ſons of holy church; as St. Paul's Cathedral was for holding a chapter for the ſolution of certain doubts upon the articles of combat. The timber and workmanſhip of the liſts coſt above 200 merks. The pavilions, trappings, &c. were ſumptuous in proportion. Yet, however weighty the expence, the Queen could not but think it well beſtowed, when ſhe had the ſatisfaction of beholding her

brother victorious in ſo ſturdy an encounter; the ſpike in the front of the Lord Scales's horſe having run into the noſtril of the Baſtard's horſe, ſo that he reared an end, and threw his rider to the ground. The generous conqueror diſdained the advantage, and would have renewed the combat, but the Baſtard refuſed to fight any more on horſeback. The next day they fought on foot, when Widville again prevailing, and the ſport waxing warm, the King gave the ſignal to part them.

Earl Rivers had his ſhare of his ſiſter's afflictions as well as of her triumphs; but making a right uſe of adverſity, and underſtanding that there was to be a jubilee and pardon at St. James's in Spain in 1473, he ſailed from Southampton, and for ſome time was "full vertuouſly occupied "in goyng of pilgrimagis to St. James in Galice, "to Rome, and to Seint Nicholas de Bar in Puyle, "and other diverſe holy places. Alſo he procured and got of our holy Fader the Pope a greet "and large indulgence and grace unto the chapel "of our Lady of the Piewe by St. Stephen's at "Weſtmenſtre *."

The diſmal cataſtrophe of this accompliſhed Lord, in the forty-firſt year of his age, is well known:

* Ames, p. 14.

———Rivers, Vaughan, and Gray *,
E'er this lie ſhorter by the heads at Pomfret.

The works of this gallant and learned perſon were, I. "The dictes and ſayinges of the Philoſo-"phers; tranſlated out of Latyn into Frenſhe "by a worſhipful man called Meſſire Jehan de "Teonville, Provoſt of Paris;" and from thence rendered into Engliſh by our Lord Rivers, who ſailing to the Spaniſh Jubilee, "and lackyng "ſyght of all londes, the wynde being good and "the weder fayr, thenne for a recreacyon and "paſſyng of time, had delyte and axed to redde "ſome good hiſtorye. A worſhipful gentylman "called Lowys de Bretaylles," lent him the above mentioned treatiſe, which when he had "heided and looked upon, as he had tyme and "ſpace, he gaaf thereto a veray affection; and "in ſpecial by cauſe of the holſom and ſwete "ſanges of the Paynems, which is a glorious "fair myrrour to all good Chriſten people to be-"hold and underſtonde." And afterwards being appointed Governor to the Prince, he undertook

* Queen Elizabeth Gray is deſervedly pitied for loſing her two ſons; but the royalty of their birth has ſo engroſſed the attention of hiſtorians, that they never reckon into the number of her misfortunes the murder of this her ſecond ſon Sir Richard Gray. It is as remarkable how ſlightly the death of our Earl Rivers is always mentioned, though a man inveſted with ſuch high offices of truſt and dignity; and how much we dwell on the execution of the Lord Chamberlain Haſtings, a man in every light his inferior. In truth, the generality draw their ideas of Engliſh ſtory from the tragic rather than the hiſtoric authors.

this tranſlation for the uſe and inſtruction of his royal pupil. The book is ſuppoſed to be the ſecond ever printed in England by * Caxton; at leaſt the firſt which he printed at Weſtminſter, being dated November 18. 1477. A fair manuſcript of this tranſlation, with an illumination repreſenting the Earl introducing Caxton to Edward IV. his Queen and the Prince, is preſerved in the Archbiſhop's library at Lambeth.—The moſt remarkable circumſtance attending this book, is the gallantry of the Earl, who omitted to tranſlate part of it becauſe it contained ſarcaſms of Socrates, againſt the fair ſex: And it is no leſs remarkable, that his printer ventured to tranſlate the ſatire, and add it to his Lordſhip's performance; yet with an apology for his preſumption †.

II. "The moral proverbs of Chriſtian of Pyſe;" another tranſlation ‡. The authoreſs Chriſtina, was daughter of Thomas of Piſa, otherwiſe called of Boulogne, whether her father removed; and though ſhe ſtyled herſelf a Woman Ytalien, yet ſhe wrote in French, and flouriſhed about the year 1400. In this tranſlation the Earl diſcovered new talents, turning the work into a poem of two hundred and three lines, the greateſt part of which he contrived to make conclude with

* Ames, p. 9.

† Ames, and the Britiſh Librarian.

‡ Ames, p. 12.

the letter E: An inſtance at once of his Lordſhip's application, and of the bad taſte of an age, which had witticiſms and whims to ſtruggle with as well as ignorance. It concludes with two ſtanzas of ſeven lines each, beginning thus:

The grete vertus of our Elders notable
Ofte to remembre is thing profitable;
An happy hous is, where dwelleth Prudence,
For where ſhe is, raiſon is in preſence, &c.

EXPLICIT.

Of theſe ſayynges Criſtyne was the auctureſſe,
Which in makyn had ſuch intelligence,
That thereof ſhe was mireur and maiſtreſſe;
Her werkes teſtifie thexperience;
In Frenſh languaige was written this ſentence;
And thus engliſhed doth hit reherſe
Antoin Widevylle therle Ryvers.

Caxton, inſpired by his patron's muſe, concludes the work thus:

Go thou litil quayer and recommuand me
Unto the good grace of my ſpecial Lorde
Therle Ryveris, for I have emprinted the
At his commandement, following evry worde
His copye, as his ſecretarie can recorde;
At Weſtmeſtre, of Feverer the xx day,
And of kyng Edward the xvii yere vraye.

Emprinted by CAXTON.
In Feverer the colde Seaſon.

III. the book named "Cordial, or Memorare novissima;" * a third translation from the French; the original author not named: Begun to be printed by Caxton "the morn after the purification "of our blissid Lady, in the yere 1478, which "was the daye of Seint Blase, bishop and martir; "and finished on the even of thannunciation of "our said blissid Lady in the xix yere of Kyng "Edward the Fourth, 1480." By which it seems that Caxton was above two years in printing this book. It does not appear that he published any other work in that period; yet he was generally more expeditious; but the new art did not, or could not multiply its productions, as it does now, in its maturity.

These are all the remains of this illustrious Lord, though, as Caxton says, "notwithstonding the "greet labours and charges he had in the service "of the Kyng and of my said Lord Prince, which "hath be to him no little thought and businesse, "yet over that, tenrich his vertuous disposition "he put him in devoyr at all tymes, when he "might have a leyser, which was but a starte "mete, to translate diverse bookes out of Frensh "into Englisch." He then mentions those I have recited, and adds,

IV. "Over that hath made divers balade ayenst

* Ames, p. 13.

" the ſeven dedely ſynnes *."—It is obſervable with what timidity and lowlineſs young Learning ventured to unfold her recent pinions; how little ſhe dared to raiſe herſelf above the ground. We have ſeen that Earl Tiptoft and Earl Rivers, the reſtorers and patrons of ſcience in this country, contented themſelves with tranſlating the works of others, the latter condeſcending even to tranſlate a tranſlation. But we muſt remember how ſcarce books were; how few of the claſſic ſtandards were known, and how much leſs underſtood. Whoever conſiders the account which Caxton gives of his meeting " with the lytyle book in " Frenſhe, tranſlated out of Latyn by that noble " Poete and grete Clerke Virgyle," will not wonder that invention did not exert itſelf. Whatever was tranſlated was new, and a real preſent to the age. Invention operates only where there is no pattern, or where all patterns are exhauſted. He, who in the dawn of ſcience made a verſion of Chriſtina of Piſa, in its vigorous maturity would tranſlate Monteſquieu—and, I truſt not in metre.

I have dwelled the longer on the articles of theſe two Lords, as they are very ſlightly known, and as I think their country in a great meaſure indebted to them for the reſtoration of learning. The countenance, the example of men in their ſituation muſt have operated more ſtrongly than the

* Ames, p. 14.

attempts of an hundred Profeſſors, Benedictines, and Commentators. The ſimilitude of their ſtudies was terminated by too fatal a reſemblance in their cataſtrophe!

NICHOLAS, LORD VAUX,

Seems to have been a great ornament to the reign of Henry VII. and to the court of Henry VIII. in its more joyous days, before Queens, Miniſters, Peers and Martyrs, embrued ſo many ſcaffolds with their blood. William Vaux his father, had forfeited his fortunes in the cauſe of Henry VI. They were reſtored to the ſon with the honour of Knighthood, on his fighting ſtoutly at the battle of Stoke againſt the Earl of Lincoln, on the ſide of Henry VII. In the ſeventeenth of that reign, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the brave young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet, adorned with pieces of gold ſo thick and maſſive, that, excluſive of the ſilk and furs, it was valued at a thouſand pounds: About his neck he wore a collar of *S S.* weighing eight hundred pounds in nobles. In thoſe days it not only required great bodily ſtrength to ſupport the weight of their cumberſome armour; their very luxury of apparel for the drawing-room would oppreſs a ſyſtem of modern muſcles! In

the firſt of Henry VIII. Vaux was made Lieutenant of the caſtle of Guiſnes in Picardy; and in the fifth of that reign was at the ſiege of Therouenne. In the tenth year he was one of the ambaſſadors for confirming the peace between Henry and the French King; and ſoon after in commiſſion for preparing the famous interview between thoſe Monarchs near Guiſnes. Theſe martial and feſtival talents were the direct road to Henry's heart, who, in his fifteenth year, created Sir Nicholas a Baron at the palace of Bridewell: But he lived not long to enjoy the ſplendour of this favour. Departing this life in 1523, he founded chantries for the ſouls of his anceſtors, portioned his three daughters with five hundred pounds a-piece for their marriages, and to his ſons Thomas and William bequeathed all his wearing gere, except cloth of gold, cloth of ſilver, and tiſſue *. A battle, a pageant, an embaſſy, a ſuperſtitious will, compoſe the hiſtory of moſt of the great men of that age. But our peer did not ſtop there: He had been bred at Oxford, and had a happy genius for poetry, of which ſome ſamples are extant in "The Paradiſe of Dainty Devices †." An author ‡, who wrote nearer to thoſe times, ſays, "that his Lordſhip's fancy lay

* Wood. Vol. I. p. 19. Dugdale, Vol. II. p. 304. Tanner, p. 731.

† Publiſhed by Rich. Edwards. *Vide Wood*, Vol. I. p. 152.

‡ Art of Engliſh Poeſy.

" chiefly in the facility of his metre, and the apt-
" neſs of his deſcriptions, ſuch as he takes upon
" him to make; namely in ſundry of his ſongs,
" wherein he ſhoweth the counterfeit action ve-
" ry lively and pleaſantly." In Antony Wood* may be ſeen the titles of ſome of his ſonnets; and the ſame author ſays that there goes a doleful ditty alſo under his name, beginning thus, " I " loath that I did love, &c." which was thought by ſome to be made upon his death-bed.

JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS,

Grandson and heir of a Lord of the ſame name, who was deſcended from Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Gloceſter, and had been Knight of the Garter and Conſtable of Windſor Caſtle under Edward IV †. Our Lord John was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of the Duke of York, ſecond ſon of Edward IV. and was firſt known by quelling an inſurrection in Cornwall and Devonſhire under the conduct of Michael Joſeph, a blackſmith, in 1495 ‡, which recommended him to the favour of Henry VII. He was Captain of the pioneers at the ſiege of The-

* Vol. I. p. 19.

† Blomfield's Hiſt. of Norf. Vol. III. p. 100.

‡ Ant. Wood, Vol. I. p. 34.

rouenne under Henry VIII. by whom he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life, Lieutenant of Calais and the Marches, * appointed to conduct the Lady Mary, the King's ſiſter, into France, on her marriage with Louis XII. and with whom [Henry VIII.] he had the rare felicity of continuing in favour eighteen years. He died in 1532, leaving his gown of damaſk tawney, furred with jennets, to his natural ſon Humphrey Bourchier; and certain legacies to two other illegitimate ſons, having had only two daughters by his wife Catherine, daughter of John Duke of Norfolk; from one of which ladies is deſcended the preſent Lady Baroneſs Berners, whoſe right to that title, which had long lain in obſcurity, was clearly made out and recovered by the late Peter Leneve, Eſq. Norroy.

Lord Berners, by the command of King Henry, tranſlated "Froiſſart's Chronicle †," which was printed in 1523, by Richard Pinſon, the fifth on the liſt of Engliſh printers, and ſcholar of Caxton.

Others of his works were a whimſical medley of tranſlations from French, Italian, and Spaniſh novels, which ſeem to have been the mode then, as they were afterwards in the reign of Charles II.

When ev'ry flow'ry courtier wrote romance.

Theſe were, "The life of Sir Arthur, an Ar-

* Dugd. Baron. Vol. II. p. 133.

† Ames in Pinſon, p. 125.

" morican Knight * ; the famous exploits of Sir " Hugh of Bourdeaux † ; Marcus Aurelius ‡; and " The Caſtle of Love ‖." He compoſed alſo a book " of the duties of the inhabitants of Calais;" and a comedy intituled, " Ite in Vineam §," which is mentioned in none of our catalogues of Engliſh plays: Antony Wood ſays it was uſually acted at Calais after Veſpers ¶.

Lord Berners died at Calais 1532, aged 63.

GEORGE BOLEYN, VISCOUNT ROCHFORD,

THE unfortunate brother of Anne Boleyn; raiſed by her greatneſs, involved in her fall, and more cruelly in her diſgrace. He was accuſed of

* Lord Oxford had one of theſe, with this title, " The Hiſtory of the " moſt noble and valyaunt Knight, Arthur of Lytell Brytaine, tranſlated " out of Frenche by John Bourgcher, Knyght, Lord Barners." Black Letter. *Vide Harleian Catal.* Vol. III. p. 32.

† Done at the deſire of the Earl of Huntingdon; it paſſed through three editions. *Tanner*, p. 116.

‡ Ames, p. 169. This was undertaken at the deſire of his nephew Sir Francis Bryan. *Tanner*, ib.

‖ Dedicated to the Lady of Sir Nicholas Carew, at whoſe deſire he tranſlated it from the Spaniſh. *Tanner*, ib.

§ Bale, Cent. 9. p. 706.

¶ Vol. I. p. 33.

¶ Fuller (in his Worthies of Hertfordſhire, p. 27.), ſays, " I behold his " (Lord Berners's) as the *ſecond*, accounting the Lord Tiptoft the *firſt no-* " *ble band*, which, ſince the decay of learning, took a pen therein, to be " author of a book." But I have ſhown that Lord Berners was but the fifth writer among the nobility, in order of time.

too intimate familiarity with his ſiſter, by a moſt infamous woman his wife, who continued a Lady of the Bed-Chamber to the three ſucceeding Queens, till her adminiſtring * to the pleaſures of the laſt of them, Catherine Howard, brought that ſentence on her, which her malice or jealouſy had drawn on her Lord and her ſiſter-in-law. The weightieſt proof againſt them was his having been ſeen to whiſper the Queen one morning as ſhe was in bed †. But that could make inceſt, where a jealous or fickle tyrant could make laws at his will! Little is recorded of this nobleman, but two or three embaſſies to France, his being made Governor of Dover and the Cinque Ports, and his ſubſcribing the famous declaration to Clement

* Honeſt Stowe has preſerved a converſation between Anne of Cleves and this Lady Rochford, in which the arch ſimplicity of the former, and the petulant curioſity of the latter are very remarkable. The Lady Eleanor Rutland, the Lady Katherine Edgcumbe, and Lady Rochford, were ſifting to know whether her Majeſty was breeding: The Queen fairly owned, "That the King when they went to bed, took her by the hand, "kiſſed her, and bid her, *Good-night, Sweet-heart;* and in the morning "kiſſed her, and bid her, *Farewel, Darling;* And is not this enough? "quoth her Majeſty." *Stowe's Annals*, p. 578.

† The poor Queen had ſo little idea of guilt, or of what ſhe was accuſed, that on her firſt commitment to the Tower, ſhe exclaimed tenderly, "Oh! where is my ſweet brother?" The lieutenant, willing to ſpare her a new ſhock, replied, without telling her that the Lord Rochford was ommitted too, "That he left him at York-Place." *Strype*, Vol. I. p. 280. The author of Engliſh Worthies, tells a ſtory which is related too by Fuller, in his Worthies of Wiltſhire, p. 146. That on Jane Seymour's firſt coming to court, Queen Anne ſnatched at a jewel pendent about this Jane's neck, and hurt her own hand with the violence ſhe uſed.——She was ſtruck with finding it the King's picture. Page 848.

VII. Like Earl Rivers, he roſe by the exaltation of his ſiſter; like him, was innocently ſacrificed on her account; and like him, ſhowed that the luſtre of his ſituation did not make him neglect to add accompliſhments of his own.

Antony Wood ſays he was much adored at court, eſpecially by the female ſex, for his admirable diſcourſe and ſymmetry of body; which one may well believe; the King and the Lady Rochford would ſcarce have ſuſpected the Queen of inceſt, unleſs her brother had had uncommon allurements in his perſon.—Wood aſcribes to him ſeveral Poems, Songs, and Sonnets, with other things of the like nature.

Bale calls them "Rythmos elegantiſſimos," Lib. I. But none of his works are come down to us, unleſs any of the anonymous pieces, publiſhed along with the Earl of Surrey's poems, be of his compoſition.

JOHN,
LORD LUMLEY,

Son of Richard Lord Lumley *, was the ſeventh Baron of that family, and an eminent warrior in the reign of Henry VIII. Being about the age of twenty-one, in the fifth of that

* Vide Dugdale and Collins's Peerages.

King, he carried a conſiderable force to the Earl of Surrey at York, and was a principal commander at Flodden-field, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf with great bravery. He was preſent at moſt of the interviews between his maſter and foreign Monarchs, which ſo much delighted that Prince and his hiſtorians; and again ſerved againſt the Scots in the fifteenth of that King. He was one of the Barons who ſigned the memorable letter to Clement VII. threatening him with the loſs of his ſupremacy in England, unleſs he proceeded to diſpatch the King's divorce: But notwithſtanding this, we find him deeply engaged in the rebellion, which our old writers call "the Pilgrim "age of Grace." The Duke of Norfolk, General of the Royaliſts, offered them a free pardon; Lord Lumley was commiſſioned to treat on the part of the Revolters, and with great dexterity extricated himſelf and his followers. Yet ſoon after he loſt his only ſon George, who being taken in another inſurrection with the Lord Darcy, was beheaded. Of the father we find no more mention, but that in the year 1550, he tranſlated "Eraſmus's In-"ſtitution of a Chriſtian Prince," which is preſerved in manuſcript in the King's library *.

* Vide Caſley's Catalogue, p. 262.

HENRY PARKER, LORD MORLEY,

Was ſon of Sir William Parker *, by Alice ſiſter of Lovel Lord Morley, by which title this Henry was ſummoned to parliament in the twenty-firſt of Henry VIII. Except being a pretty voluminous author, we find nothing remarkable of him, but that he too ſigned the before-mentioned letter to Pope Clement; and having a quarrel for precedence with the Lord Dacre of Gilleſland, had his pretenſions confirmed by parliament. † Antony Wood ſays, he was living an ancient man, and in eſteem among the nobility, in the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII.; and in the catalogue of King Charles's collection ‡, a portrait is mentioned of a Lord Parker, who probably was the ſame perſon.

He wrote.—"A declaration of the xciv. pſalm," printed by T. Berthelet, 1539 ‖.—"The lives "of Sectaries." Several tragedies and comedies, whoſe very title are loſt §.—And according to Bale and Baker ¶, "certain rhimes."

Beſides theſe pieces, there are in the ** King's

* Dugdale, Vol. II. p. 307.
† Vol. I. p. 53.
‡ Pag. 3. ‖ Ames, p. 171.
§ Theatr. Records, p. 5.
¶ Vide Men of Note under Henry VIII.
** Vide Caſley's Catalogue.

library the following manuſcripts tranſlated by him, ſtyling himſelf, Henry Parker Knt. Lord Morley.—" Seneca's XVIII. and XCII. Epiſtles."—" Eraſmus's praiſe to the Virgin Mary ;" dedicated to the Princeſs Mary.—" St. Athanaſius's " prologue to the Pſalter."—" Thomas Aquinas " of the angelical ſalutation."—" Anſelme, of the " ſtature, form, and life of the Virgin Mary and " our Saviour."—" The Eccleſiaſtes of Solomon, " with a long praphraſe."—" Tranſlation of the " Somnium Scipionis."—" The Hiſtory of Paulus " Jovius."—" Hiſtory of the Pope's ill treatment of " the Emperor Frederick, tranſlated from the " Latin of Maſſuetius Salernitanus *."---" Plu- " tarch's life of Theſeus ;" dedicated to Henry VIII.—" Plutarch's lives of Scipio and Han- " nibal."—" Plutarch's life of Paulus Æmilius †." —" John de Turre cremata, his expoſition of the " XXXIV. Pſalm."

And there is in the ſame collection, a book, intituled, " Expoſitio in Pſalterium," in which is written, " Henricus Parker, eques, Baro Morley, " hunc codicem dono dedit Dominæ Mariæ, Regis " Henrici VIII. filiæ."

In an old catalogue of a ſale of books I found this article :—" Lyff of the good King Ageſilaus, " wretten by the famous Clerke Plutarche, in the

* Tanner, p. 573.

† MS. in the Bodl. Library. Vide Tan. ib.

" Greke Tounge, and tranſlated out of the Greke
" into Latyn by Antony Tudartyn, and drawen
" out off Latyn into Engliſhe by me Henry Lord
" Morley, and dedycated unto the Right Ho-
" nourable Baron the Lorde Cromwell, Lord Pri-
" vy-ſeal; with a compariſon adjoyned of the life
" and actions of our late famous King Henrie the
" Eighth, MS. wrote in his Lordſhip's own hand-
" writing, as appears by letter to the Lord Zouch,
" Preſident of the Queen's counſaill in the march-
" es of Wales, wrote by William Henrick, one
" of the clerkes of that court in 1602. Price
" ten ſhillings and ſixpence *."

HENRY HOWARD,
EARL OF SURRY.

We now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almoſt claſſic author, that ornament of a boiſterous, yet not unpoliſhed court, the Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, and Pope, illuſtrated by his own Muſe, and lamented for his unhappy and unmerited death; " A " man," as Sir Walter Raleigh ſays †, " no leſs " valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes."

He was ſon and grandſon of two Lord Trea-

* The epitaph, which in my former edition I mentioned to have been written by this Lord for himſelf, was probably his ſon's, as Henry Earl of Arundel did not die, according to Dugdale, till the 22d of Elizabeth.

† In the preface to his Hiſtory.

ſurers, Dukes of Norfolk, and ſeemed to have a promiſe of fortune as illuſtrious, by being the friend, and at length the brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond, Henry's natural ſon—— But the cement of that union proved the bane of her brother! He ſhone in all the accompliſhments of that martial age; his name is renowned in its tournaments and in his father's battles: In an expedition of his own he was unfortunate, being defeated endeavouring to cut off a convoy to Boulogne; a diſgrace he ſoon repaired, though he never recovered the King's favour, in whoſe eyes a moment could cancel an age of ſervices!

The unwieldy King growing diſtempered and froward, and apprehenſive for the tranquillity of his boy-ſucceſſor, eaſily conceived or admitted jealouſies infuſed into him by the Earl of Hertford and the Proteſtant party, though * one of the laſt acts of his fickle life was to found a convent! Rapin ſays, he apprehended if the Popiſh party ſhould prevail, that his marriage with Catharine of Arragon would be declared good, and by conſequence his ſon Edward baſtardized.—— A moſt inaccurate concluſion! It would have affected the legitimacy of Elizabeth, whoſe mother was married during the life of Catharine, but the latter was dead before the King married

* Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII.

Jane Seymour. An odd circumſtance is recorded, that Ann Boleyn wore yellow for mourning for her predeceſſor *.

It † ſeems that the family of Howard were greatly at variance; the Duke and his ſon had been but lately reconciled; the Ducheſs was frantic with jealouſy, had been parted four years from her huſband, and now turned his accuſer; as her daughter the Ducheſs of Richmond, who inclined to the Proteſtants, and hated her brother, depoſed againſt him. The Duke's miſtreſs too, one Mrs. Holland, took care to provide for her own ſafety, by telling all ſhe knew: That was little, yet equal to the charge, and coincided with it. The chief accuſation againſt the Earl was his quartering the arms of Edward the Confeſſor: The Duke had forborne them, but left a blank quarter. Mrs. Holland depoſed, that the Duke diſapproved the ſon's bearing them, and forbade her to work them on the furniture for his houſe. The Ducheſs of Richmond's teſtimony was ſo trifling, that ſhe depoſed her brother's giving a coronet ‡, which to her judgment ſeemed a cloſe crown, and a cypher which ſhe

* Notes to Tindal's Rapin. fol.

† Lord Herbert.

‡ This ſhows that at that time there was no eſtabliſhed rule for coronets. I cannot find when thoſe of Dukes, Marquiſes, and Earls, were ſettled: Sir Robert Cecil Earl of Saliſbury, when Viſcount Cranborn, was the firſt of that degree that bore a coronet. Barons received theirs from Charles II.

took to be the King's; and that he diſſuaded her from going too far in reading the Scripture. Some ſwore that he loved to converſe with foreigners; and as if ridiculous charges, when multiplied, would amount to one real crime, Sir Richard Southwell affirmed, without ſpecifying what, that he knew certain things which touched the Earl's fidelity to the King. The brave young Lord vehemently affirmed himſelf a true man, and offered to fight his acouſer in his ſhirt; and with great ſpirit and ready wit, defended himſelf againſt all the witneſſes——to little purpoſe! When ſuch accuſations could be alleged, they were ſure of being thought to be proved. Lord Herbert inſinuates that the Earl would not have been condemned, if he had not been a commoner, and tried by a jury. On what could he ground this favourable opinion of the Peers? What twelve tradeſmen could be found more ſervile than almoſt every court of Peers during that reign! Was the Duke of Buckingham, was Ann Boleyn condemned by a jury, or by great Lords *?

* The parliaments of that reign were not leſs obſequious than the peers diſtinctively: "The Counteſs of Saliſbury," ſays Stowe in his Annals, p. 581. "was condemned by parliament, though ſhe was never arraigned nor "tried before. Catharine Howard was attainted by parliament, and ſuf- "fered without trial. Cromwell Earl of Eſſex, though a Lord of par- "liament, was attainted without being heard." The power granted to the King of regulating the ſucceſſion by his will, was an unheard-of abuſe. If we paſs from the Peers to the Houſe of Commons, and from thence to

The Duke, better acquainted with the humour of his maſter, or fonder of life as it grew nearer the dregs, ſigned a moſt abject confeſſion; in which, however, the greateſt crime he avowed was, having concealed the manner in which his ſon bore his coat-armour——an offence, by the way, to which the King himſelf and all the court muſt long have been privy. As this is intended as "a treatiſe of curioſity," it may not be amiſs to mention, that the Duke preſented another petition to the Lords, deſiring to have ſome books from Lambeth, without which he had not been able to recompoſe himſelf to ſleep for a dozen years. He deſired leave to buy St. Auſtin, Joſephus, and Sabellicus *; and he begged for ſome ſheets.——So hardly was treated a man,

the Convocation, we ſhall find that juries by no means deſerved to be ſtigmatized for peculiar ſervility. The Commons beſought the King to let his marriage with Anne of Cleves be inquired into. The diſſolution of that marriage, or ſuch abſurd reaſons as his Majeſty vouchſafed to give, *as her being no virgin*, which, it ſeems he diſcovered by a peculiar ſecret of his own without uſing the common method of knowing †, and his whimſical inability, which he pretended to have in vain attempted to remove by taking phyſic, the more to enable him; that diſſolution, I ſay, was an inſtance of the groſſeſt complaiſance, as Cranmer's having before pronounced the divorce from Anne Boleyn was an effect of the moſt wretched timidity.

* The artful Duke, though a ſtrong Papiſt, pretended to aſk for Sabellicus, as the moſt vehement detector of the uſurpations of the Biſhop of Rome. *Lord Herbert*, p. 629.

†In the caſe of his next wife, it proved how bad a judge he was of thoſe matters; nay, ſo humble did he grow on that head, and conſequently ſo uncertain did his conforming parliament immediately think that diſquiſition, that an act was paſſed to oblige any woman, before ſhe ſhould eſpouſe a king, *to declare whether ſhe was a virgin or not.*

who had married a daughter* of Edward IV. who had enjoyed ſuch dignities, and what was ſtill more, had gained ſuch victories for his maſter.

The noble Earl periſhed; the father eſcaped by the death of the tyrant.

We have a ſmall volume of elegant and tender ſonnets compoſed by Surrey; and with them † ſome others of that age, particularly of Sir Thomas Wyat the elder, a very accompliſhed gentleman, father of him who fell in a rebellion againſt Queen Mary. Francis I. had given a new air to literature, which he encouraged by mixing gallantry with it, and by producing the ladies at his court along with the learned. Henry, who had at leaſt as much taſte for women as letters, and was fond of ſplendour and feats of arms, contributed to give a romantic turn to compoſition; and Petrarch, the poet of the fair, was naturally a pattern to a court of that complexion. In imitation of Laura, our Earl had his Geraldine. Who ſhe was, we are not told directly; himſelf mentions ſeveral particulars relating to her, but not her name. The author of the laſt edition of his poems ſays, in ſome ſhort notes on his life, that ſhe was the greateſt beauty of her time, and

* His firſt wife was the Lady Anne, who left no iſſue. His ſecond was daughter of the Duke of Buckingham.

† The Earl was intimate too with Sir Thomas More and Eraſmus, and built a magnificent houſe, called Mount Surrey, on Lennard's Hill near Norwich. *See note to verſe 152 of Drayton's Epiſtle from the Earl to Geraldine.*

Maid of Honour to Queen Catharine; to which of the three Queens of that name he does not ſpecify. I think I have very nearly diſcovered who this fair perſon was: Here is the Earl's deſcription:

From Tuſcane came my ladies worthy race,
Fair Florence was ſometyme her * auncient ſeate;
The weſtern Yle, whoſe pleaſant ſhore doth face
Wild Camber's cliffs, did geve her lyvely heate:
Foſtered ſhe was with milke of Iriſhe breſt:
Her ſire an Earl; her dame of princes blood;
From tender yeres in Britaine ſhe doth reſt
With Kinges childe, where ſhe taſteth coſtly foode.
Honſdon did firſt preſent her to myne yien:
Bright is her hewe, and Geraldine ſhe hight,
Hampton me taught to wiſh her firſt for mine,
And Windſor, alas! doth chaſe me from her ſight.
Her beauty of kinde, her vertue from above;
Happy is he that can obtain her love.

I am inclined to think that her poetical appellation was her real name, as every one of the circumſtances tally. Gerald Fitzgerald Earl of Kildare, in the reign of Henry VIII. married to his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter of Thomas Gray Marquis of Dorſet; by whom he had three daughters, Lady Margaret, who was born deaf and dumb (probably not the fair Geraldine) Elizabeth, third wife of Edward Clinton Earl of Lincoln, and the Lady Cicely.

* I would read, *their*.

Our genealogiſts ſay that the family of Fitzgerald derives its origin from Otho, deſcended from the Dukes of Tuſcany, who in the reign of King Alfred ſettled in England, and from thence tranſplanted themſelves into Ireland. Thus:

From Tuſcane came his lady's noble race.

Her ſire an Earl, and her being foſtered with milk of Iriſh breaſt, follow of courſe. Her dame being of Prince's blood is as exact; Thomas Marquis of Dorſet, being ſon of Queen Elizabeth Gray, daughter of the Ducheſs of Bedford, of the princely houſe of Luxemburg. The only queſtion is, Whether the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, or her ſiſter Lady Cicely, was the fair Geraldine? I ſhould think the former, as it is evident ſhe was ſettled in England.

The circumſtance of his firſt ſeeing her at Hunſdon, indifferent as it ſeems, leads to a ſtrong confirmation of this conjecture: Sir Henry Chauncy ſays *, that Hunſdon-houſe in Hertfordſhire was built by Henry VIII. and deſtined to the education of his children. The Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was ſecond couſin to the Princeſſes Mary and Elizabeth, and it was very natural for her to be educated with them, as the ſonnet expreſsly ſays the fair Geraldine was. The Earl of Surrey was in like manner brought up with the Duke

* In his Hertfordſhire, p. 197.

of Richmond at Winſdor *. Here the two circumſtances clearly correſpond to the Earl's account of his firſt ſeeing his miſtreſs at Hunſdon †, and being deprived of her by Windſor: when he attended the young Duke to viſit the Princeſſes, he got ſight of their companion; when he followed him to Windſor, he loſt that opportunity. If this aſſumption wanted any corroborating incidents, here is a ſtrong one; the Lord Leonard Gray, uncle of the Fitzgeralds, was deputy of Ireland for the Duke of Richmond; and that connection alone would eaſily account for the Earl's acquaintance with a young lady bred up with the Royal Family.

The following ſhort genealogy will at once explain what I have ſaid, and ſhow that in every light my opinion ſeems well grounded.

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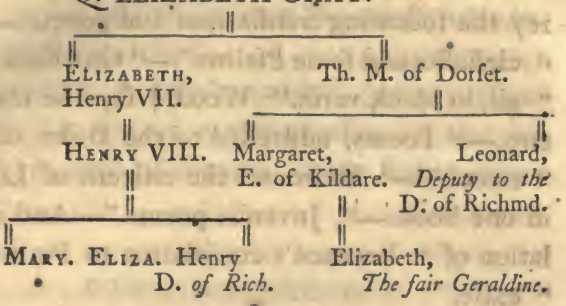
* One of the moſt beautiful of Lord Surrey's compoſitions is a very tender elegy written by him when a priſoner at Windſor, lamenting the happier days he formerly paſſed there. His puniſhment was for eating fleſh in Lent. *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 58.

† Strype has preſerved a curious letter, relating to the maintenance of the Lady Elizabeth after the death of her mother: It is written from Hunſdon by Margaret Lady Bryan governeſs to the Princeſs, and who, as ſhe ſays herſelf, had been made a Baroneſs on her former preferment to the ſame poſt about the Lady Mary; a creation which ſeems to have eſcaped all our writers on the Peerage. The letter mentions *the towardly and gentle conditions of her Grace.* Vol. I. No. LXXI. In the ſame collection are letters of Prince Edward from Hunſdon.



Since I made the above discovery, I find that Michael Drayton, in his Heroical Epistles, among which are two between this Earl and Geraldine, * guesses that she was of the family of Fitzgerald, though he has made a strange confusion of them and the Windsors, and does not specify any particular personage †.

* Antony Wood was still more mistaken, for he thinks she was born at Florence: He says that Surrey travelling to the Emperor's court, grew acquainted with Cornelius Agrippa, *famous for natural magic*, who showed him the image of his Geraldine in a glass, sick, weeping on her bed, and resolved all into devout religion for the absence of her Lord; that from thence he went to Florence, her native city, where he published an universal challenge in honour of her beauty, and was victorious in the tournament on that occasion. The challenge and tournament are true; the shield presented to the Earl by the Great Duke for that purpose, is represented in Vertue's print of the Arundel Family, and was in the possession of the last Earl of Stafford. *Wood*, Vol. I. p. 68.

† Since the above was written, I was informed that in the new edition of the Peerage, in the Earl of Kildare's pedigree, it is hinted that this Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald was the Fair Geraldine; but as no authority nor reasons are quoted to prove it, these conjectures before mentioned may serve to supply their place. Since the first edition, I have been told that Hollinshed confirms my supposition.

* Bale and Tanner aſcribe likewiſe to Lord Surrey the following tranſlations and poems:—"Eccleſiaſtes and ſome Pſalms."—"One book of Virgil, in blank verſe." Wood † ſays he tranſlated two.—"Poems, addreſſed to the Duke of Richmond."—"Satires on the citizens of London," in one book.—"Juvenile poems."—And a tranſlation of "Boccace's conſolation to Pinus on his "exile."

In Lambeth church was formerly an affectionate epitaph in verſe, written by this Lord on one Clere, who had been his retainer, and caught his death by attending him in his wars. It is preſerved in Aubrey's Survey of Surrey ‡, and ought to be printed with the Earl's poems.

His daughter Jane, Counteſs of Weſtmorland, was a great miſtreſs of the Greek and Latin languages §.

EDMUND, LORD SHEFFIELD.

Of this Lord little is recorded. He was made a Baron by Edward VI. and had his brains knocked out by a butcher at an inſurrection in Norfolk, to quell which, he attended the Marquis of Nor-

* P. 104.
† Vol. I. p. 57.
‡ Vol. V. p. 247.
§ Fox's Acts and Monuments.

thampton. Falling into a ditch near Norwich, and raiſing his helmet to ſhow the rebels who he was, he was diſpatched.

To this little, * Bale has added (what obliges us to give him a place in this catalogue), that he wrote—"A book of ſonnets, in the Italian manner."

EDWARD SEYMOUR, DUKE OF SOMERSET.

The riſe, the valour, ambition, weakneſs, and fall of this great Lord, are ſo univerſally known, that it would be tranſcribing whole pages of our moſt common hiſtories to give a detail of his life. His contributing to the ruin of the Howards hurt him much in the eyes of the nation: His ſeverity to his own brother, though a vain and worthleſs man, was ſtill leſs excuſable: His injuſtice to his own iſſue by his firſt wife was monſtrous; and both the latter crimes were impoſed on him by his ſecond Ducheſs, a haughty bad woman. I have mentioned the complaiſance of the parliaments and of the nobility under Henry VIII. Their ſervility is ſtill more ſtriking, when we ſee them crouch under a protector, and ſcandalouſly ſuffer him to deprive his eldeſt ſon of his inheritance and titles, to humour a domineering wife.

* P. 106.

Yet having the misfortune to fall by the policy of a man more artful, more ambitious, much leſs virtuous than himſelf (for with all his faults he had many good * qualities), he died lamented by the people, and even his unjuſt diſpoſition of his fortunes and honours was ſuffered to take place when his family was reſtored. At laſt the true line has recovered their birthright.

He had been educated at Oxford, and was Chancellor of Cambridge; and as Antony Wood obſerves, there is no foundation for believing what one Parſons has aſſerted, that he could ſcarce write or read. On the contrary, he appears to have been an author: While he was Lord Protector, there went under his name—† "Epiſtola exhor-

* I choſe to throw into a note a particularity on this head, that it may be the more remarked. Great clamour was raiſed againſt him for a merit of the moſt beautiful nature; this was his ſetting up a *Court of Requeſts* within his own houſe, "to hear the petitions and ſuits of *poor men*; and upon "the compaſſion he took of their oppreſſions, if he ended not their buſi-"neſs, he would ſend his letters to Chancery in their favour." *Strype*, Vol. II. p. 183. In times when almoſt every act of ſtate was an act of tyranny, how amiable does this illegal juriſdiction appear! If princes, who affect arbitrary power, would exert it in this manner, deſpotiſm would become the only eligible ſpecies of government. To the diſgrace of hiſtory, while there are volumes on the *deſtroyers of mankind*, not ten lines are written on the life of Mahomet Galadin Emperor of Mogul, who gave audience twice-a day to his ſubjects; and who had a bell which reached from his own chamber to the ſtreet, at which the poor might ring for juſtice: At the ſound of the bell he always went to, or ſent for the perſon who rung. The benedictine who records this, ſays it is not known of what ſect he was. The wretched monk did not perceive that this Emperor was above all ſects; that he was of that Divine Religion—HUMANITY. *Vide Gen. Dict.* Vol. VII.

† Ant. Wood, Vol. I. p. 87.

" tatoria miſſa ad nobilitatem ac plebem uni-
" verſumque populum regni Scotiæ." Printed in 4to, at London, 1548. This might poſſibly be compoſed by ſome dependent: His other works were penned during his troubles, when he does not appear to have had many flatterers. During his firſt impriſonment, he wrote " A ſpiritual and moſt " precious pearl, teaching all men to love and " embrace the Croſs, as a moſt ſweet and neceſſa-" ry thing, &c." London 1550. 16°.

About that time he had great reſpect paid to him by the celebrated reformers Calvin and Peter Martyr. The former wrote to him an epiſtle of Godly conſolation, compoſed before the time and knowledge of his diſgrace; but being delivered to him in the Tower, his Grace tranſlated it from French into Engliſh. It was printed in 1550 by Edward Whitchurch, and is intituled—* " An " epiſtle both of Godly conſolation, and alſo of " advertiſement, written by John Calvin the paſ-" tour and preacher of Geneva, to the right no-" ble prince Edward Duke of Somerſet, and ſo " tranſlated out of French by the ſame Duke."

Martyr wrote an epiſtle to him in Latin about the ſame time, which pleaſed the Duke ſo much, that at his deſire it was tranſlated into Engliſh

* Vide Ames, p. 207, 208. Bale, p. 109.

by * Thomas Norton, and printed in 1550, 8vo.

† In Strype is a prayer of the Duke "for "God's assistance in the high office of Protector "and Governor, now committed to him."

Some of his letters are preserved in the library of C. C. C. Camb.

HENRY, LORD STAFFORD,

Son and heir of Edward, last Duke of Buckingham, was restored in blood and to part of his lands, but neither to the title of Duke, nor to the dignity of Lord High Constable. Nothing is related of him but one incident, which discovers that he was proud, without feeling pride equal to his birth; for having lost such exalted honours, he stooped to dispute precedence with the Lord Clinton, in the reign of Philip and Mary——and lost it ‡.

We have of his writing a treatise called—"The true difference between regal and eccle-"siastical power, translated from the Latin of "Edward Fox, Bishop of Hereford, and dedicat-"ed to the Protector Somerset." Printed by Wil-

* The same who assisted Sternhold and Hopkins in their version of the Psalms.

† Vol. II. App. B.

‡ Dugdale in Stafford.

liam Copland. In the dedication, he exceedingly praiſes Henry VIII. for eſtabliſhing the Reformation; and with the ſimplicity of that age, tells the Duke, " that reflecting on the uſurpations of " the Roman clergy, he bethought him of this " book, which was lent him by his friend Maſter " Moriſon."

In the next reign, he returned to the old religion, and I ſuppoſe to make his peace, tranſlated " Two epiſtles of Eraſmus, wherein," as Strype ſays *, " was undertaken to be ſhown the brain-" ſick headineſs of the Lutherans." They were † printed by William Riddell in 16°.

In ‡ Lambeth church was a wretched rhyming epitaph, written by this Lord on his ſiſter the Ducheſs of Norfolk, mother of the Earl of Surry, who, it ſhould ſeem, did not inherit from his uncle his poetic talents.

FRANCIS HASTINGS, EARL OF HUNTINGDON,

Was the ſecond Earl of this illuſtrious blood, to which he added new dignity, not only by marrying one of the Princeſſes of the line of Clarence, but by his own ſervices and accompliſhments. At

* Vol. III. p. 115.

† Ames, p. 286.

‡ Aubrey's Survey of Surry, Vol. V. p. 236.

the coronation of Anne Boleyn he was made Knight of the Bath, and of the Garter, by Edward VI. from whom he obtained licence to retain an hundred gentlemen and yeomen over and above thoſe of his family *. He was ſent the ſame year with conſiderable forces to diſlodge the French, who had planted themſelves between Boulogne and Calais, when in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. He ſat on the trial of the Protector; and in the firſt of Queen Mary, being Lord Lieutenant of Leiceſterſhire, raiſed forces againſt the inſurrection of the Duke of Suffolk, and brought him priſoner from Coventry to the Tower. At the requeſt of Cardinal Pole, his uncle-in-law, he tranſlated

Oſorius de Nobilitate; and
——————de Gloria.

Sir Francis, fifth ſon of this Earl, was very learned, and author of ſeveral controverſial tracts. ——But not coming under the deſcription to which I have confined myſelf, I ſhall ſay no more of him †.

WILLIAM POWLETT,
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,

Grandson of the Lord Treaſurer, is memorable for nothing but being the author of a book ſtyl-

* Dugdale. Vol. I. p. 588.
† Vide Ant. Wood, Vol. I. p. 363.

ed by Antony Wood *, " Eſſays, or ſome " things called, his Idleneſs," printed at London in 4to, 1586, which was two years before his death. The whole title, as I find it in Ames's Topographical Antiquities †, runs thus: " The Lord " Marqueſs (his) Idleneſs, conteining manifold " matters of a cceptable device; as ſage ſentences, " prudent precepts, moral examples, ſweet ſimi- " litudes, proper compariſons, and other remem- " brances of ſpecial choiſe. No leſſe pleaſant to " peruſe, than profitable to practiſe. Compiled " by the Right Honourable William Marqueſs " of Wincheſter, that now is." Ninety-four pages in 4to, printed by Niniah Newton.

Dugdale ſays ‡, that by one Miſtreſs Lambert his concubine, he left four natural ſons, all Knights, called Sir William, Sir Hercules, Sir John, and Sir Hector, to whom he granted leaſes of lands for the term of one hundred years, of little leſs than 4000l. per ann. value; and that thoſe lands retained the name of the Baſtard's lands.

* Vol. II. p. 525.
† P. 402.
‡ Vol. II. p. 377.

WILLIAM CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH,

ONE of thoſe great names, better known in the annals of his country than in thoſe of the republic of letters. In the latter light only it is the buſineſs of this work to record him.

He wrote "La complainte de l'ame pechereſſe, par Guillaume Cicil:" In French verſe; extant in the King's library *.—"Carmina duo Latina in obitum Margaretæ Nevillæ, reginæ Catherinæ à cubiculis." The famous Sir Thomas Chaloner wrote an epitaph on the ſame lady †. "Carmen Latinum in memoriam Tho. Chaloneri equ. aur. præfixum ejuſdem libro de reſtaur. republ."—"A preface to Q. Cath. Parr's lamentation of a ſinner ‡." Being by the Protector, Somerſet, made maſter of the requeſts, the § firſt who bore that title in England, he attended his Grace on the expedition to Scotland, and furniſhed materials for an account of that war, which was publiſhed by William Patten, under the title of "Diarum Exped. Scoticæ." Lond. 1541, 12mo. It is on this account, I ſuppoſe, that his Lordſhip is reckoned by Hollingſhed among the Engliſh hiſtorians. "The firſt paper or memorial of Sir William Cecil, &c. anno

* Tanner, p. 216. † Ib. ‡ Ib.
§ Camden.

" primo Eliz." from a manuſcript in the Cotton library; printed among Sommer's tracts *. It is only a paper of memorandums. " Slanders and " lies, maliciouſly, groſsly, and impudently vomit- " ed out in certain traiterous books and pamph- " lets, concerning two counſellors, Sir Nicho- " las Bacon Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and " Sir William Cecil principal Secretary of State " to her Majeſty †."—" A ſpeech in Parliament, " 1592 ‡."—" Inſtructions for the Speaker's ſpeech; " drawn up in ſeveral articles by the Lord Trea- " ſurer Burleigh §."—" Lord Burleigh's precepts, " or directions for the well-ordering and carriage " of a man's life." 1637 ‖.—" Meditations on the " death of his lady ¶."—" A meditation of the " ſtate of England during the reign of Queen " Elizabeth, by the Lord Treaſurer of England, " the Lord Burleigh **."

He wrote anſwers to many libels againſt the Queen and Government, the titles of many of which are now loſt; ſome are ſaid to be extant in print, more in manuſcript ††. He was ſuppoſ-

* Vol. I. p. 158.
† Biogr. p. 1261.
‡ Strype's Memorials, Vol. IV. p. 107.
§ Ib. p. 124.
‖ Harleian Catal. Vol. II. p. 755.
¶ Ballard's Memoirs, p. 184.
** Biogr. p. 1257.
†† Ib. 1261.

ed too to be author of a thin pamphlet in defence of the puniſhments inflicted on the Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it is called "The execution of juſtice in England for "maintenance of public and Chriſtian peace, "againſt certain ſtirrers of ſeditions and adhe-"rents to the traytors and enemies of the realm, "without any perſecution of them for queſtions "of religion, as is falſely reported, &c." Lond. 1583, ſecond edit *.

Other political pieces were aſcribed to him, and even the celebrated libel, called "Leiceſter's "Commonwealth." It was pretended that he at leaſt furniſhed the hints for that compoſition to Parſons the Jeſuit. This aſſertion was never proved: It ought to be, before it deſerves any credit. Leiceſter was a bad man; but would that juſtify Cecil in employing one of his miſtreſs's bittereſt enemies to write againſt one of her miniſters?

Great numbers of his letters are preſerved, a liſt of which may be ſeen in Biſhop Tanner. Thirty-three more are printed in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa. Three others in Howard's Collections †. His Lordſhip alſo drew up a great number of pedigrees, ſome of which are preſerved in the library of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury at Lambeth, particularly the genealogies of the

* Ant. Wood, Vol. I. p. 271.

† P. 202, 314.

Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to Edward IV. of Queen Anne Boleyn; and of ſeveral princely houſes in Germany. MS. Libr. Lambeth, No. 299. No. 747.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF ESSEX.

To enter into all the particulars of this remarkable perſon's life, would be writing a hiſtory of the ſixteen or eighteen laſt years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth: Yet I ſhall touch many paſſages of his ſtory, and enter into a larger diſcuſſion of ſome circumſtances relating to him, than may be agreeable to perſons who are not curious about ſuch minute facts as do not compoſe the hiſtory of illuſtrious men, though they in a great meaſure compoſe their character. It is eſſential to the plan of this work, to examine many particulars of this Lord's ſtory, becauſe it was not choice or private amuſement, but the caſt of his public life, that converted him into an author. Having conſulted a great variety of writers, who deſcribe or mention him, I may perhaps be able to unfold ſome of the darker parts of his hiſtory: At leaſt ſome anecdotes, though of a trifling ſort, will appear in a ſtronger light than I think they have hitherto done. Theſe ſheets are calculated for the cloſets of the

idle and inquiſitive: They do not look up to the ſhelves of what Voltaire ſo happily calls, "La "Bibliotheque du monde."

"The elegant perſpicuity *," the conciſeneſs, the quick ſtrong reaſonings, and the engaging good breeding of his letters, carry great marks of genius.———Yet his youth gave no promiſe of parts; his father died with a mean opinion of him. The malicious ſubtleties of an able court, were an over-match for his impetuous ſpirit: Yet he was far from wanting art; but was ſo confident of the Queen's partiality, that he did not bend to her as his enemies did, who had not the ſame hold on her tender paſſions: He truſted to being always able to maſter her by abſenting himſelf: His enemies embraced thoſe moments to ruin him. I am aware that it is become a mode to treat the Queen's paſſion for him as a romance. Voltaire laughs at it, and obſerves, that when her ſtruggle about him muſt have been the greateſt (the time of his death) ſhe was ſixty-eight——had HE been ſixty-eight, it is probable ſhe would NOT have been in love with him. As a great deal turns upon this point, and as there are the ſtrongeſt preſumptions of the reality of her Majeſty's inclination for him, I ſhall take leave to enter into the diſcuſſion.

* Biographia Britannica.

I do not date this paſſion from her firſt ſight of him, nor impute his immediate riſe to it, as ſome have done, who did not obſerve how nearly he was related to the Queen, as appears by the following ſhort table:

THOMAS BOLEYN, EARL OF WILTSHIRE.

Anne,	Mary,
Henry VIII.	Wm. Ld. Hunſdon.
Q. Elisabeth,	Katherine,
	Sir Francis Knolles.
	Lettice,
	Walter Earl of Eſſex.
	Robert Earl of Leiceſter.
	Robert Earl of Eſſex.

His mother being couſin to the queen, and wife of her great favourite Leiceſter, eaſily accounted for young Eſſex's ſudden promotion: It went on rapidly without thoſe ſupports. At twenty he was made Maſter of the Horſe; the next year General of the Horſe at the camp at Tilbury, and Knight of the Garter. On theſe dignities were afterwards heaped the great poſts of Maſter of the Ordnance, Earl Marſhal, Chancellor of Cambridge, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Lofty diſtinctions from a princeſs ſo ſparing of her favours——of what ſhe was ſtill more ſpar-

ing, he obtained to the value of 300,000l *. In one of her letters, ſhe reproached him with her great favours beſtowed without his deſert: In every inſtance but in his and Leiceſter's, ſhe was not wont to overpay ſervices †.

His early marriage with the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, did not look as if he himſelf had any idea of her Majeſty's inclination for him: Perhaps he had learned from the example of his father-in-law, that her Majeſty's paſſions never extended to matrimony. Yet before this he had inſulted Sir Charles Blount, on a ‡ jealouſy of the Queen's partiality. Inſtead of ſentimental ſoftneſs, the ſpirit of her father broke out on that occaſion; ſhe ſwore a round oath, "That unleſs "ſome one or other took him down, there would "be no ruling him."

Lord Clarendon, in his ſenſible anſwer to Sir Harry Wotton's Parallel of the Earl of Eſſex and the Duke of Buckingham, obſerves, that the former endeavoured rather to maſter the Queen's

* So Lord Treaſurer Buckhurſt computed. *Vide Sir Henry Wotton's Parallel*, p. 175.

† Biogr. Brit. p. 1661, in the notes.

‡ Sir Charles Blount, afterwards Earl of Devonſhire, a very comely young man, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf at a tilt, her Majeſty ſent him a chefs-queen of gold enamelled, which he tied upon his arm with a crimſon ribband. Eſſex perceiving it, ſaid with affected ſcorn, "Now I per-"ceive every fool muſt have a favour!" On this Sir Charles challenged, fought him in Marybone-park, diſarmed and wounded him in the thigh.

Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 191.

affection than to win it: If he was croſſed in a ſuit, he abſented himſelf from court, and made her purchaſe his return. A fond woman may be moulded thus; it is not the method practiſed on princes by mere favourites. When Charles I. on ſome jealouſy, reſtrained the Earl of Holland to his houſe, the Queen would not cohabit with the King till the reſtraint was taken off. Whenever Eſſex acted a fit of ſickneſs, not a day paſſed without the Queen's ſending often to ſee him, and once went ſo far, as to ſit long by him, "and or-"der his broths and things *." It is recorded by a diligent † obſerver of that court, that in one of his ſick moods he took the liberty of going up to the Queen in his night-gown. In the height of theſe fretful fooleries, there was a ‡ maſk at Blackfriars, on the marriage of Lord Herbert and Mrs. Ruſſel. Eight lady maſkers choſe eight more to dance the meaſures. Mrs. Fitton, who led them, went to the Queen, and wooed her to dance. Her Majeſty aſked what ſhe was——AFFECTION——ſhe ſaid. AFFECTION!—ſaid the Queen;—AFFECTION IS FALSE.——Were not theſe the murmurs of a heart ill at eaſe?—Yet her Majeſty roſe and DANCED.——She was then ſixty-eight:——Sure it was as natural for her to be in love!

* Ib. Vol. I. p. 312.

† Rowland White, in the Sidney Papers.

‡ Ib. Vol. II. p. 203.

That her court and cotemporaries had an uniform opinion of her paſſion, is evident from many paſſages. Sir Francis Bacon, in a * letter of moſt ſenſible advice to the Earl, in which he diſſuades him from popular courſes, which the Queen could not brook in her greateſt favourites, ſays to him, "Win the Queen; I will not now ſpeak of favour or affection, but of other correſpondence and agreeableneſs."——That is, do not be content with her prepoſſeſſion in your favour, but humour and make yourſelf agreeable to her. "How dangerous," adds he, "to have her think you a man not to be ruled; that has her affection and knows it; that ſeeks a popular reputation and a military dependence." He adviſes the Earl not to play or ſtratagem with too long journeys from her; and bids him conſult her taſte in his very apparel and geſtures. He concludes remarkably with adviſing the Earl even to give way to any other inclination ſhe may have; "for whoſoever ſhall tell me that you may not have ſingular uſe of a favourite at your devotion, I will ſay he underſtandeth not the Queen's affection, nor your Lordſhip's condition." The Queen herſelf Sir Francis adviſed, as knowing her inclination, to keep the Earl about her for SOCIETY †. Oſborne ‡ aſcribes Eſſex's

* Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 159.
† Ib. p. 432.
‡ Oſborne's Deduction, p. 608.

preſumption to the fond opinion which he entertained that the Queen would not rob her eyes of the dear delight ſhe took in his perſon. But the moſt marked expreſſion is one of Henry IV. of France to the Queen's own embaſſador Sir Antony Mildmay, " Que ſa Majeſté ne laiſſeroit ja- " mais ſon couſin d'Eſſex s'eſloigner de ſon cotil- " lon *." Sir Antony reporting this to the Queen, ſhe wrote four lines with her own hand to the King, which one may well believe were ſharp enough, for he was near ſtriking Sir Antony, and drove him out of his chamber.

When the Earl had offended the Queen ſo much by his abrupt return from Ireland, he was treated with a whimſical fond mixture of tenderneſs and ſeverity. Though he burſt into her bedchamber as ſhe was riſing, ſhe talked to him long with coolneſs and kindneſs: When her other counſellors had repreſented his boldneſs, ſhe reſented it too. She ſuſpended him from all his offices but the maſterſhip of the horſe; ſhe gave him a keeper, but who was ſoon withdrawn. On hearing Eſſex was ill, ſhe ſent him word with tears in her eyes, " That if ſhe might with her " honour, ſhe would viſit him †." Theſe are more than ſymptoms of favour: royal favour is not romantic; it is extravagant, not gallant.

* Bacon Papers, p. 305.

† Sidney Papers, Vol. II. p. 151.

If theſe inſtances are problematic, are the following ſo? In one of the curious letters of Rowland White, he ſays, "The Queen hath of late "uſed the fair Mrs. Bridges with words and blows "of anger *." In a ſubſequent letter he ſays, "The Earl is again fallen in love with his faireſt "B.; it cannot chooſe but come to the Queen's "ears, and then he is undone. The Counteſs "hears of it, or rather ſuſpects it, and is greatly "unquiet †." I think there can be no doubt but that the faireſt B. and the fair Mrs. Bridges were the ſame: If ſo, it is evident why ſhe felt the weight of her Majeſty's diſpleaſure.

It is indeed a very trifling matter for what reaſon a prince chooſes a favourite; nor is it meant as any reproach to this great woman, that ſhe could not diveſt herſelf of all SENSIBILITY: Her FEELING, and MASTERING her paſſion, adds to her character. The favourites of other princes never fail to infuſe into them their own prejudices againſt their enemies: That was not the caſe with Elizabeth. She was more jealous of the greatneſs ſhe beſtowed, than her ſubjects could be. How did ſhe mortify Leiceſter, when the ſtates heaped unuſual honours on him! For Eſſex, it is evident from multiplied inſtances, that his very ſolicitation was prejudicial. Bacon ‡ ſays to his

* Sidney Papers, Vol. II. p. 38. † P. 90.

‡ Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 196.

brother Antony, " againſt me ſhe is never per-
" emptory, but to my Lord of Eſſex." Amongſt the papers of the Bacons, is a moſt extraordinary * letter from Lord Treaſurer Burleigh to Lord Eſſex, recounting unmeaſured abuſe that he had received from the Queen, on her ſuſpecting Burleigh of favouring the Earl.——So quick was her nature to apprehend union where ſhe loved to diſunite; and with ſuch refinement did old Cecil colour his inveteracy †. Her Majeſty was wont to accuſe the Earl of *opiniaſtretè*, and " that he
" would not be ruled; but ſhe would bridle and
" ſtay him ‡." On another occaſion, ſhe ſaid,
" ſhe obſerved ſuch as followed her, and thoſe
" which accompanied ſuch as were in her diſ-
" pleaſure; and that they ſhould know as much
" before it were long §." No wonder the Earl complained " that he was as much diſtaſted with
" the glorious greatneſs of a favourite, as he was
" before with the ſuppoſed happineſs of a cour-
" tier ¶." No wonder his mind was ſo toſſed with contradictory paſſions, when her ſoul, on whom

* Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 146.

† It may be worth while to direct the reader to another curious letter, in which that wiſe man forgot himſelf moſt indecently, ſpeaking of Henry IV. to his Embaſſador in moſt illiberal terms, and with the greateſt contempt for the perſon of the Embaſſador himſelf. Ib. p. 328.

‡ Ib. p. 5.

§ Ib. p. 389.

¶ Ib. p. 116.

he depended, was a compoſition of tenderneſs and haughtineſs!——nay, when even economy combated her affection! He profeſſes, "that her "fond parting with him, when he ſet out for "Ireland, pierced his very ſoul *."——In a few weeks ſhe quarrelled with him for demanding a poor ſupply of one thouſand foot and three hundred horſe †.

Having pretty clearly aſcertained the exiſtence of the ſentiment, it ſeems that the Earl's ruin was in great meaſure owing to the little homage he paid to a Sovereign jealous of his perſon and of her own, and not accuſtomed to pardon the want of a proper degree of awe and adoration! Before his voyage to Ireland, ſhe had treated him as ſhe did the fair Mrs. Bridges——in ſhort, had given him a box on the ear for turning his back on her in contempt. What muſt ſhe have felt on hearing he had ſaid, "that ſhe grew old and "cankered, and that her mind was become as "crooked as her carcaſe!" What provocation to a woman ſo diſpoſed to believe all the flattery of her court! How did ſhe torture ‡ Melville to make him prefer her beauty to his charming Queen's! Elizabeth's foible about her perſon was

* Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 425.

† Camden and Bacon. She even mortified him ſo bitterly, as to oblige him to diſpoſſeſs his dear friend, the Earl of Southampton, of the generalſhip of horſe, which the Earl had conferred upon him. P. 423.

‡ Vide his Memoirs.

ſo well known, that when ſhe was ſixty-ſeven, Veriken the Dutch ambaſſador told her at his audience, " that he had longed to undertake that " voyage to ſee her Majeſty, who for BEAUTY " and wiſdom excelled all other princes of the " world *." The next year Lord Eſſex's ſiſter, Lady Rich, interceding for him, tells her Majeſty, " early did I hope this morning to have " had mine eyes bleſſed with your Majeſty's " BEAUTY.——That her brother's life, his love, " his ſervice to her BEAUTIES, did not deſerve ſo " hard a puniſhment.——That he would be diſ- " abled from ever ſerving again his ſacred god- " deſs! whoſe excellent BEAUTIES and perfections " ought to feel more compaſſion †." Whenever the weather would permit, ſhe gave audience in the garden; her lines were ſtrong, and in open day light the ſhades had leſs force. Vertue the engraver had a pocket-book of Iſaac Oliver, in which the latter had made a memorandum, that the Queen would not let him give any ſhade to her features, telling him, " that ſhade was an " accident, and not naturally exiſting in a face." Her portraits are generally without any ſhadow. I have in my poſſeſſion another ſtrongly preſumptive proof of this weakneſs: It is a fragment of one of her laſt broad pieces, repreſenting her

* Sidney Papers, Vol. II. p. 171.

† Bacon Papers, p. 442, 443.

horridly old and deformed: An entire coin with this image is not known: It is univerſally * ſuppoſed that the die was broken by her command, and that ſome workman of the mint cut out this morſel, which contains barely the face. As it has never been engraved, ſo ſingular a curioſity may have its merit, in a work which has no other kind of merit.

On whatever her favour was founded, it was by no means placed undeſervedly: The Earl's courage was impetuous and heroic: To this was added, great talents for the ſtate, great affection for literature, and protection of learned men, and the greateſt zeal for the ſervice and ſafety of his miſtreſs. At nineteen he diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the battle of Zutphen, where Sir Philip Sydney fell. At twenty-two, he undertook, as a volunteer, to promote the reſtoration of Don Antonio to the throne of Portugal, uſurped by the Queen's black enemy Philip; and challenged the

* This piece was purchaſed from the cabinet of the late Earl of Oxford.

Governor of Corunna, by ſound of trumpet, or any of equal quality, to ſingle combat. He treated * Villars, the Governor of Rouen, in the ſame ſtyle. In the expedition to Cadiz, he threw his hat into the ſea for joy that the Lord Admiral conſented to attack the Spaniſh Fleet. Few royal favourites are ſo prodigal of life! His indignation againſt Philip roſe to the dignity of a perſonal averſion: In his letters he uſed to ſay, "I will teach that proud King to know." As much reaſon as ſhe had to hate Philip, the Queen could not endure the Earl's aſſuming ſuch arrogance againſt a crowned head. So formidable an † enemy he was, that when the greateſt offers could not bribe him from his duty, the court of Spain attempted to have him poiſoned; luckily they addreſſed their poiſon to the arms of his great chair, which no more than the pummel ‡ of a ſaddle are a mortal part. And as he ſupported the enemies of the Spaniard, he endeavoured to diſpoſſeſs the Pope of the Duchy of Ferrara, ſending the famous § Sir Anthony Shir-

* In his letter to Villars the Earl ſaid, "ſi vous voulez combattre vous "meme cheval ou à pied, je maintiendrai que la querelle du Roi (Hen-"ri IV.) eſt plus juſte que celle de la ligue; que je ſuis meilleur que vous; "et que ma Maitreſſe eſt plus belle que la votre," &c.

Eſſais Hiſtor. ſur Paris, par Saintfoix, Vol. II. p. 82.

† Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 307.

‡ Walpole, a Jeſuit, was hanged for attempting to poiſon the Queen's ſaddle. *Camden*, p. 561.

§ Wood's Athen. Vol. I. p. 551.

ley thither, to promote the intereſts of a baſtard of the houſe of Eſte. There was as much policy and activity of enterpriſe in this, as in his Holineſs ſending a * plume of Phœnix feathers to Tir Owen. While the one iſland flouriſhed with Cecils, Walſinghams, Bacons, the other was ſo buried in barbariſm, that Rome ventured to reward its martyrs with the ſpoils of an imaginary fowl! The Earl's intelligences, his ſpies, his penſioners in foreign courts, were as numerous as the boaſted informations of Walſingham †. His munificence was unbounded.——What ſums did the ‡ perjured houſe of Bacon obtain or extort from him! He buried Spenſer; and, which was more remarkable, was heir to Sir Roger Williams §, a brave ſoldier, whom he brought to a religious and penitent death. But what deſerved moſt, and muſt have drawn the Queen's affection to him,

* Bacon Papers.

† Ib. Vol. II. p. 429, &c.

‡ Ib. Vol. II. p. 371, and Sir Henry Wotton's Parallel.

§ He had been one of the ſtanding Council of Nine, appointed to provide for defence of the realm againſt the Spaniſh Armada. *Biograph.* Vol. IV. p. 2287. He wrote a valuable hiſtory of the wars in the Low Countries, in which he had ſerved with great reputation, and where he was one of the introducers of a new military diſcipline. *Camd. Epiſt.* p. 350. A Spaniſh Captain having challenged the General Sir John Norris, Sir Roger fought him; afterwards aſſaulted the Prince of Parma's camp near Venlo, and penetrated to his very tent; and made a brave defence of Sluys. *Fuller in Monmouth*, p. 52. James I. lamented his death ſo much, that he wiſhed rather to have loſt five thouſand of his own ſubjects; and intended to write his epitaph. *Bacon Papers*, Vol. I. pages 296, 355.

was his extreme attention to the ſecurity of her perſon: Each year he * promoted ſome acts of parliament for the defence of it; and alone perſiſted in unravelling the myſterious treaſons of her phyſician Lopez, who was ſcreened and protected by the Cecils——not merely by the ſon, whoſe baſe nature was capable of any ingratitude.——It is melancholy that faction could make even Burleigh careleſs of the ſafety of his Queen, when detection of the treaſon would reflect honour on the proſecutor! Yet this zealous Eſſex did ſhe ſuffer her council to keep kneeling for eleven hours at his examination; for this man's liberty did ſhe accept preſents from his mother and ſiſter, yet without vouchſafing to ſee them, or grant their ſuit.——Indeed, ſhe did permit them to celebrate St. George's day alone †: One ſhould like to know how he played at this ceremony by himſelf. In ſhort, this gallant, though raſh man, ſhe delivered over to the executioner, becauſe his bittereſt enemies had told her he had declared that his life was inconſiſtent with her ſafety——A tale ſo ridiculous, that it is amazing how moſt of our hiſtorians can give credit to it!—How was he dangerous, or could he be?—His wild attempt on the city had demonſtrated his impotence. So far from this declaration,

* Lord Clarendon in anſwer to Sir Henry Wotton, p. 188.

† Vide Sidney and Bacon Papers.

on receiving ſentence he beſought the Lords, "not to tell the Queen that he neglected or "ſlighted her mercy." He died with devotion, yet undaunted. Marſhal Biron derided his death, and died himſelf like a frantic coward. Raleigh imitated his death more worthily than he beheld it*!

The Queen at firſt carried her reſentment ſo far, as to have a ſermon preached at St. Paul's croſs to blaken his memory †. Beſides the ridicule thrown on her perſon, many paſſages in his behaviour had ſhocked her haughtineſs, and combated her affection. His pretending to be a head of the Puritans, and to diſlike Monarchy, in order to flatter the Dutch; his ſpeaking of the King of Spain in terms too familiar; his preſuming to create Knights in ſome of his Spaniſh expeditions; his blaming the Queen's parſimony in the affairs of Ireland, which ſhe had once near loſt for the trifling ‡ ſum of two thouſand

* Sir Walter Raleigh was known to bear perſonal enmity to the Earl, and endeavoured to excuſe his appearing at the execution, by pretending it was to clear himſelf if the Earl ſhould tax him with any indirect dealings. One of their firſt quarrels was the Earl's braving Sir Walter at a tilt, and appearing there in defiance of him, with two thouſand orange tawney feathers; an affront not very intelligible at preſent. *Vide Lord Clarendon's Diſparity*, p. 190. However, it is certain that Sir Walter bore great malice to the Earl, and fell ſick on the apprehenſion of his being reſtored to the Queen's favour. *Bacon Papers*, Vol. II. p. 438; and *Sidney Papers*, Vol. II. p. 139.

† Clarendon's Diſparity, p. 192.

‡ Sidney Papers.

pounds; his treating with * Tir Owen to abridge his own ſtay in that Iſland; his threatening that he would make the earth tremble under him; his boaſting of one hundred and twenty Lords devoted to him; his popularity; his importunity for his friends; and his paying court to her ſucceſſor, probably exaggerated to her by Sir Robert Cecil, who was ten times more guilty in that reſpect; all this had alienated her tenderneſs, and imprinted an aſperity, which it ſeems even his death could not ſoften.

On a review of his character, it appears, that if the Queen's partiality had not inflated him, he would have made one of the braveſt generals, one of the moſt active ſtateſmen, and the bright-

* The Earl's treaty with Tir Owen is a great blemiſh on his memory. Though the Iriſh General had an army of five thouſand foot and five hundred horſe, and Eſſex but two thouſand five hundred foot and three hundred horſe, yet Tir Owen had diſcovered evident marks of dreading the Engliſh; and as the Earl had received ſuch unuſual powers in his commiſſion, it behoved him to do a little more than patch up a treaty with the Iriſh. There even appeared on his trial ſome ſymptoms of too ambitious deſigns in his union with Tir Owen. Sir Chriſtopher Blount, father-in-law of Eſſex, confeſſed that there had been ſome mention of tranſporting part of the Iriſh army into England; that they meditated no hurt to the Queen, yet rather than miſcarry, they would have drawn blood even from herſelf. *Bacon Papers*, Vol. II. p. 493. I fear, no practices of his enemies could juſtify Eſſex in ſuch views! If it is true, that Sir Robert Cecil, to draw him into an unwarrantable and haſty journey to England, ſtopped all veſſels but one, which was to ſpread a falſe report of the Queen's death, Cecil's art was equal to his iniquity. The paltry account he gives of Eſſex's inſurrection in a letter to Sir G. Carew, is by no means of a piece with ſuch capacity. *Ib.* p. 468.

eſt * Mæcenas of that accompliſhed age. With the zeal, though without the diſcretion of Burleigh, he had nothing of the dark ſoul of Leiceſter. Raleigh excelled him in abilities, but came not near him in generoſity. It was no ſmall merit to have inſiſted in giving Bacon to that orb, from which one of Bacon's firſt employments was to contribute to expel his benefactor. The Earl had a ſolemn tincture of religion, of which his enemies availed themſelves to work him to the greateſt blemiſh of his life, the diſcovery of the abettors of his laſt raſh deſign. He had ſcarce a fault beſides, which did not flow from the nobleneſs of his nature. Sir Harry Wotton ſays he was delicate in his baths; it was a ſlight luxury, and proceeded ſo little from any effeminacy in his perſon, that he read letters and attended to ſuitors the whole time he was dreſſing. Brutality of manners is not eſſentially neceſſary to courage: Leonatus, one of Alexander's generals, no unmanly ſchool, in all the marches of the army, was followed by camels loaded with ſand which he got from Egypt, to rub his body for his gymnaſtic exerciſes. Eſſex was gallant, romantic, and oſtentatious; his ſhooting-matches in the eye of the city gained him great popula-

* As an inſtance of his affection for learning, he gave to the Univerſity of Oxford his ſhare of the library of the celebrated Biſhop Oſorius, which his Lordſhip got at the plunder of Faro. *Bacon Papers*, Vol. II. p. 58.

rity; the ladies and the people never ceaſed to adore him. His genius for ſhows and thoſe pleaſures that carry an image of war, was as remarkable as his ſpirit in the profeſſion itſelf. His * impreſſes and inventions of entertainment were much admired. One of his maſks is deſcribed by a † cotemporary; I ſhall give a little extract of it, to preſent an idea of the amuſements of that age, and as it coincides with what I have already remarked of the Queen's paſſion.

My Lord of Eſſex's deviſe, ſays Rowland White, is much condemned in theſe late triumphs. Some pretty while before he came in himſelf to the tilt, he ſent his Page with ſome ſpeech to the Queen, who returned with her Majeſty's glove. And when he came himſelf, he was met by an old Hermit, a Secretary of State, a brave Soldier, and an Eſquire. The firſt preſented him with a book of meditations; the ſecond with political diſcourſes; the third with orations of brave fought battles; the fourth was but his own follower, to whom the other three imparted much of their purpoſe before the Earl's entry. In ſhort, each of them endeavoured to win him over to their profeſſion, and to perſuade him to leave his vain following of love, and to

* Sir H. Wotton, p. 174. His device was a diamond, with this motto, DUM FORMAS MINUIS. *Camden's Remains.*

† Rowland White, in the Sidney Papers, Vol. I. p. 362.

betake him to heavenly meditation. But the Eſquire anſwered them all, and told them plainly, "That this Knight would never forſake his miſ-"treſs's love, whoſe virtue made all his thoughts "divine, whoſe wiſdom taught him all true poli-"cy, whoſe * BEAUTY and worth were at all "times able to make him fit to command ar-"mies." He pointed out all the defects of their ſeveral purſuits, and therefore thought his own courſe of life to be beſt in ſerving his miſtreſs.—"The Queen ſaid, that if ſhe had thought there "would have been ſo much ſaid of her, ſhe "would not have been there that night." The part of the Eſquire was played by Sir Toby Matthews, who lived to be an admired wit in the court of Charles I. and wrote an affected panegyric on that affected beauty the Counteſs of Carliſle.

The works of this Lord were "A memorial "drawn up on the apprehenſion of an invaſion "from Spain †."—"A narrative of the expedition "to Cadiz."—"To Mr. Anthony Bacon, an apo-"logy of the Earl of Eſſex, againſt thoſe which "falſely and maliciouſly take him to be the only "hindrance of the peace and quiet of his coun-"try." Reprinted in 1729, under the title of, "The Earl of Eſſex's vindication of the war with "Spain." Both theſe pieces were juſtifications

* The Queen was then ſixty-three.

† Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 292.

of himſelf from the aſperſions of his enemies. A * very good judge commends both pieces much, and ſays of the latter particularly, "that the Earl "reſolved to deliver his own arguments with all "the advantages that his own pathetic eloquence "could give them, and which ſtill remains a me-"morial of his great virtues and admirable abi-"lities."—"Advice to the Earl of Rutland for "his travels;" publiſhed at London in 1633, 8vo. in a book intituled, "Profitable inſtructions, de-"ſcribing what ſpecial obſervations are to be taken "by travellers in all nations †."—"Verſes in his "trouble," likewiſe "Meditations," both preſerv-ed in the King's library.—"A letter of great "energy, with a ſonnet to the Queen ‡."—"An-"other ſonnet," ſung before the Queen by one Hales, in whoſe voice ſhe took ſome pleaſure. It was occaſioned by a diſcovery that Sir Fulke Gre-vile, his ſeeming friend, had projected to plant the Lord Southampton in the Queen's favour in Eſſex's room, during one of his eclipſes. "This "ſonnet, methinks," ſays Sir Harry Wotton §, "had as much of the hermit as of the poet." It concludes thus:

And if thou ſhouldſt by her be now forſaken,
She made thy heart too ſtrong for to be ſhaken.

* Biograph. Brit. pages 1665, 1669.

† Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 487.

‡ Printed in the Biographia, p. 1670. § P. 165.

The ſame author mentions another of the Earl's compoſitions, but unfortunately does not give any account what it was; he calls it *—" His darling " piece of Love and Self-love."—" A precious and " moſt divine letter, from that famous and ever to " be renowned Earl of Eſſex [father to the now " Lord General his excellence] to the Earl of South- " ampton, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's " reign." Printed in 1643. Reprinted in Cogan's Collection of Tracts from Lord Sommers's library, Vol. IV. p. 132.—" A letter to the Lord " Chamberlain †."

Some of his letters in beautiful Latin to the celebrated Antonia Perez, are publiſhed among the Bacon Papers ‡. But of all his compoſitions, the moſt excellent, and in many reſpects equal to the performances of the greateſt geniuſes, is a long letter to the Queen from Ireland §, ſtating the ſituation of that country in a moſt maſterly manner both as a general and ſtateſman; and concluding with ſtrains of the tendereſt eloquence, on finding himſelf ſo unhappily expoſed to the

* Biographia, p. 174.

† Vide Howard's Collection, p. 232.

‡ Pages 296, 367, 399.

§ It ſhould be mentioned here, that formerly his diſpatches were attributed to Bacon; of late, to his ſecretary Cuffe. The latter might have ſome hand in collecting the materials relative to buſineſs, but there runs through all the Earl's letters a peculiarity of ſtyle, ſo adapted to his ſituation and feelings, as could not have been felt for him, or dictated by any body elſe. *See the letter mentioned in the text, in the Bacon Papers*, Vol. II. p. 415.

artifices of his enemies during his abſence. It cannot fail to excite admiration, that a man raviſhed from all improvement and reflection at the age of ſeventeen, to be nurſed, perverted, fondled, dazled in a court, ſhould, notwithſtanding, have ſnatched ſuch opportunities of cultivating his mind and underſtanding! In another letter from Ireland, he ſays movingly, "I provided for this "ſervice a breaſt-plate, but not a cuiraſs; that "is, I am armed on the breaſt, but not on the "back *." Dr. Birch has a volume of manuſcript letters, containing ſome from the Earl, and others addreſſed to him. Beſides theſe, we have great variety in the Cabala, and among Bacon's Papers of the Earl's occaſional letters †, written in a ſtyle as nervous as the beſt compoſitions of that age, and as eaſy and flowing as thoſe of the preſent. The vehement friend, the bold injured enemy, the ſtateſman, and the fine gentleman, are conſpicuous in them.———He ceaſed to be all theſe by the age of thirty-four ‡.

* Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 420.

† Two little notes of his are in the introduction to the Sidney Papers, Vol. I. p. 115.

‡ I ſhall not dwell on the now almoſt authenticated ſtory of Lady Nottingham, though that too long paſſed for part of the romantic hiſtory of this Lord. I mention it but to obſerve that the Earl *had* given provocation to her huſband——though no provocation is an excuſe for murder. How much to be lamented, that ſo black an act was committed by one of our greateſt heroes, to whom Britain has ſignal obligations. This was Charles Earl of Nottingham, the Lord High Admiral, and deſtroyer of

EDWARD VERE,
EARL OF OXFORD,

WAS the ſeventeenth Earl of that ancient family, and by no means the leaſt illuſtrious. His youth was diſtinguiſhed by his wit, by adroitneſs in his exerciſes, by valour and zeal for his country. Having travelled into Italy, he is * recorded to have been the firſt that brought into England embroidered gloves and perfumes; and preſenting the Queen with a pair of the former, ſhe was ſo pleaſed with them, as to be drawn with them in one of her portraits. The Earl of Oxford ſhone in the tournaments of that reign, in two of which he was honoured with a prize from her Majeſty's own hand, being led armed by two ladies into her preſence chamber †.

In the year 1585, he was at the head of the nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leiceſter for the relief of the States of Holland; and in 1588, joined the fleet with ſhips hired at his own expence, to repel the Spaniſh Armada.

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the Spaniſh Armada. It ſeems, Eſſex had highly reſented its being expreſſed in the Earl of Nottingham's patent, that the latter had equal ſhare with himſelf in the taking of Cadiz. He was ſo unreaſonable as to propoſe to have the patent cancelled, or offered to fight Nottingham or any of his ſons. *Bacon Papers*, p. 365. Alas! that revenge, intereſt, and ingratitude, ſhould have ſtained ſuch ſervices and abilities as thoſe of Nottingham, Raleigh, and Bacon.

* Stowe.

† Collin's Hiſtorical Collections, p. 264.

He was Knight of the Garter, and ſat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, of the Earls of Arundel, of Eſſex, and Southampton: But another remarkable trial in that reign, proved the (voluntary) ruin of this Peer. He was an intimate friend of the Duke of Norfolk that was condemned on account of the Scottiſh Queen. Lord Oxford earneſtly ſolicited his father-in-law, the Treaſurer Burleigh, to ſave the Duke's life; but not ſucceeding, he was ſo incenſed againſt the Miniſter, that in moſt abſurd and unjuſt revenge (though the cauſe was amiable), he ſwore he would do all he could to ruin his daughter; and accordingly not only forſook her bed, but ſold and conſumed great part of the vaſt inheritance deſcended to him from his anceſtors.

He lived to be a very aged man, and died in the ſecond year of James I.

He was an admired poet, and reckoned the beſt writer of comedy in his time: The very names of all his plays are loſt: a few of his poems are extant in a miſcellany called "The "Paradiſe of Dainty Devices." Lond. 1578, 4to. The chief part of the collection was written by Richard Edwards, another comic writer*.

A Latin letter of this Earl of Oxford is prefixed to Dr. Bartholomew Clarke's Latin tranſlation of

* Wood's Athenæ, Vol. I. p. 152. and Faſti, p. 99.

Balthazar Caſtilio de Curiali ſive Aulico, firſt printed at London about 1571.

THOMAS SACKVILLE, LORD BUCKHURST.

It is not my buſineſs to enter into the life of this Peer as a ſtateſman: It is ſufficient to ſay, that few firſt miniſters have left ſo fair a character. His family diſdained the offer of an apology for it againſt ſome little cavils, which "ſpreta "exoleſcunt; ſi iraſcare, agnita videntur *." It is almoſt as needleſs to ſay that he was the Patriarch of a race of genius and wit. He early quitted the ſtudy of the law for the flowery paths of poetry, and ſhone both in Latin and Engliſh compoſition. In his graver years, the brilliancy of his imagination grew more correct, not leſs abundant. He was called, ſays Loyd, "the Star-"chamber Bell," (a compariſon that does not convey much idea at preſent; but he explains it by adding) ſo very flowing was his invention †. "His ſecretary," ſays Sir Robert Naunton, "had difficulty to pleaſe him, he was ſo facete "and choice in his ſtyle."

He was author of the celebrated tragedy called "Gorboduc;" the firſt dramatic piece of any

* Loyd's Worthies, p. 680.

† Ib. p. 678.

conſideration in the Engliſh language, written many years before Shakſpeare ſet forth his plays. * He was aſſiſted in it by Norton, a fellow-labourer of Sternhold and Hopkins. This tragedy was acted before the Queen at Whitehall, by the gentlemen of the Inner Temple, 1561. It originally had the title of "Ferrex and Porrex," was printed incorrectly and ſurreptitiouſly in 1565; more completely in 1570; in 1590, by the title of "Gorboduc." It was re-publiſhed by Dodſley in 1736, with a preface by Mr. Spence, by the procuration of Mr. Pope, "who wonder-"ed † that the propriety and natural eaſe of it "had not been better imitated by the dramatic "authors of the ſucceeding age." It is to be found at the head of the ſecond volume of the Collection of Old Plays, publiſhed by Dodſley. Sir Philip Sidney, in his Apology for Poetry, gives this lofty character of it: "It is full of "ſtately ſpeeches and well-ſounding phraſes, "climbing to the height of Seneca's ſtyle, and "as full of notable morality, which it doth moſt "delightfully teach, and ſo obtain the very end "of poeſy." Puttenham ſays, "I think that for "a tragedy, the Lord of Buckhurſt and Maiſter "Edward Ferreys, for ſuch doings as I have ſeen "of theirs, do deſerve the higheſt price: The

* Antony Wood.

† Vide Preface.

" Earl of Oxford, and Maiſter Edwards of her " Majeſty's chappel for comedy and interlude *."

His Lordſhip wrote beſides " A preface, and " the life of the unfortunate Duke of Buck- " ingham, in the reign of Richard the Third, in " verſe," in a work intituled, " A Mirrour for " Magiſtrates, being a true chronicle hiſtory of " the untimely falls of ſuch unfortunate princes " and men of note, as have happened ſince the " firſt entrance of Brute into this iſland until " this latter age." This work was publiſhed in 1610, by Richard Nicols of Magdalen College in Oxford, but was the joint produce of Lord Buckhurſt, Mr. Baldwine, Mr. Higgons, Mr. Ferrers, and Mr. Churchyard, men of the greateſt wit in that age †. The original thought was his Lordſhip's, as we learn from the editor, who ſays, " That the penmen (of the Chronicle) " being many and diverſe, all diverſly affected " in the method of this their mirrour, he follow- " ed the intended ſcope of that moſt honourable " perſonage, who, by how much he did ſurpaſs " the reſt in the eminence of his noble condition, " by ſo much he hath exceeded them all in the " excellency of his ſtyle, which with a golden pen " he hath limned out to poſterity in that worthy " object of his mind, the tragedy of the Duke

* Art of Poetry.

† Life of Drayton, before his Works, f. 5.

" of Buckingham, and in his preface then inti-
" tuled, Mr. Sackville's Induction. This wor-
" thy preſident of learning, intending to perfect
" all this ſtory himſelf, from the conqueſt, being
" called to a more ſerious expence in the great
" ſtate affairs of his moſt royal Lady and Sove-
" reign, left the diſpoſal thereof to Mr. Bald-
" wine, &c. *" And " Several Letters in the Ca-
" bala."

Tiptoft and Rivers ſet the example of borrowing light from other countries, and patronized the importer of printing, Caxton. The Earls of of Oxford and † Dorſet ſtruck out new lights for the Drama, without making the multitude laugh or weep at ridiculous repreſentations of Scripture. To the two former we owe PRINTING, to the two latter, TASTE——what do we not owe perhaps to the laſt of the four! Our hiſtoric plays are allowed to have been founded on the heroic narratives in the Mirrour for Magiſtrates; to that plan, and to the boldneſs of Lord Buckhurſt's new ſcenes, perhaps we owe SHAKSPEARE. Such debts to theſe four Lords, the probability of the laſt obligation, are ſufficient to juſtify a CATALOGUE of NOBLE AUTHORS.

* Collin's Peerage in Dorſet, p. 714.

† Lord Buckhurſt was created Earl of Dorſet. There is a letter from him to the Earl of Suſſex, printed in Howard's Coll. p. 297. Lord Dorſet wrote too a Latin letter to Dr. Barth. Clerke, prefixed to his tranſlation mentioned in the preceding article.

SIR ROBERT CECIL, EARL OF SALISBURY.

This man, who had the fortune or misfortune to pleaſe both Queen Elizabeth and James I.; who, like the ſon of the Duke of Lerma, had the uncommon fate of ſucceeding * his own father as Prime Miniſter, and who, unlike that ſon of Lerma, did not, though treacherous to every body elſe, ſupplant his own father: This man is ſufficiently known; his public ſtory may be found in all our hiſtories, his particular in the Biographia; and if any body's curioſity is ſtill unſatisfied about him, they may ſee a tedious account of his laſt ſickneſs in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa.

He wrote—"Adverſus Perduelles;" an anſwer to ſome Popiſh libels.—"Mr. Secretary Cecil, his negociation into France, with the inſtructions for his guydance therein from Queen Elizabeth, in the year of ourLord 1597."—"Several Speeches in Parliament;" and "many Letters †."—"One in the Cabala to his father."—"Another to Sir Francis Segar ‡."—"Some Notes on Dr. Dee's Diſcourſe on the reformation of the Calendar."

* After a ſhort interval.

† Vide Sawyer's Memorials, in three vols. folio.

‡ Vide Howard's Collection, p. 196.

HENRY HOWARD,
EARL OF NORTHAMPTON,

YOUNGER ſon of the famous Earl of Surrey, was ſaid to be the learnedeſt amongſt the nobility, and the moſt noble amongſt the learned. To theſe advantages of birth and education, were added the dignities of Earl, Knight of the Garter, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, Governor of Dover-Caſtle, (where he was * buried) one of the commiſſioners for the office of Earl Marſhal, Lord Privy-ſeal, High-Steward of Oxford, and Chancellor of Cambridge. He added himſelf the ſtill nobler title of Founder of three hoſpitals, at Greenwich in Kent, at Clin in Shropſhire, and at Caſtle-riſing in Norfolk †. Theſe topics of panegyric were ſure not to be overlooked by our writers of genealogies, who winnow the characters of all mankind, and take due care not to lay up any of the chaff.——But what have our hiſtorians to ſay of this man! What a tale have they to tell of murder!——But it is neceſſary to take up his character a little higher. On his father's death he appears to have been left in very ſcanty

* He died at the palace he had built at Charing-croſs, now Northumberland-Houſe: ſuppoſed to be raiſed with Spaniſh gold. *Harris's Life of James I.* p. 145. He gave the deſign for Audley-Inn. *Loyd's Worthies*, p. 780.

† Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. II. p. 27

circumſtances, and though there is no doubt of his having parts, and very flexile ones too, they carried him no great lengths during the long reign of Elizabeth: In her ſucceſſors they produced ten-fold. Antony Bacon, giving an account of a conference he had with his aunt about the Cecils, wiſhes for the genius of the Lord Henry Howard, or that of Signor Perez, to aſſiſt him with the facility and grace which they had in relating their own actions *. Lady Bacon, the ſevere and froward, but upright mother of Antony and Sir Francis, had no ſuch favourable impreſſions of Lord Henry, againſt whom, as he was an intimate of Antony and the Earl of Eſſex, ſhe often warns her ſon, calling Howard, "a danger-"ous intelligencing man, and no doubt a ſubtile "Papiſt inwardly, a very inſtrument of the Spa-"niſh Papiſts." No miſtaken judgment: he had been bred a Papiſt; and though at this time he ſeems to have acted Proteſtantiſm †, he openly reverted to Popery in the next reign, which, at the King's requeſt he again abandoned, and yet at his death avowed himſelf a Catholic ‡. The ſame Lady apprehends his betraying his brother Norfolk, whom he was ſtill ſoliciting, to his

* Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 132.

† He had even been a competitor with Grindal for the Archbiſhoprick of York, but miſcarried from the doubtfulneſs of his religion.

Vide Life of Grindal in the Biograph. p. 2432.

‡ Lord Brook's five years of King James, p. 57.

ruin ; " For he (Lord Henry) pretending cour-
" teſy, worketh miſchief perilouſly. I have long
" (ſays ſhe) known him, and obſerved him. His
" workings have been ſtark naught *." Her Ladyſhip had learning, and was profuſe of it ; in another place † ſhe calls him " *Subtiliter ſub-*
" *dolus*, and a ſubtle ſerpent." Rowland White, of a nature leſs acrimonious, only ſays, " That the
" Lord Henry Howard was held for a ranter ‡." Sir Antony Weldon ſpeaks of him as one of the groſſeſt flatterers alive.———But it is the mode to reject his teſtimony as too ſevere a writer.——— Yet on what times was he bitter! What character that he has cenſured, has whitened by examination ? To inſtance in this Lord Northampton. I ſhall not content myſelf with obſerving that Sir Fulke Grevile ſays §, " He was famous for
" ſecret inſinuation and for cunning flatteries, and
" by reaſon of theſe flatteries, a fit man for the
" conditions of thoſe times." Nor that Monſieur de Beaumont, the French ambaſſador at that time, calls him one of the greateſt flatterers and calumniators that ever lived ‖ : Let him ſpeak for himſelf. He firſt founded his hopes of preferment on the Earl of Eſſex, to whom he ſeems

* Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 227.
† Ib. p. 309.
‡ Sidney Papers, p. 129.
§ In his five years of King James, p. 5.
‖ Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 501.

to have made unbounded court. In one of his letters, he tells that favourite, " So God deal with " me in *die illo*, as I would loſe of my own blood to " ſave your's; and hold all thoſe given over ut- " terly in *ſenſum reprobiſſimum*, whoſe malice can " diſtinguiſh at this day between the ſafeguard " of your worthy perſon, and the life of your " country *." In another, " When I ſee you not, " yet I think of you, and with the moſt divine " philoſophers, will ever ſettle my beatitude in " contemplation of that ſhining object, unto " which hypocriſy or flattery can add no grace, " becauſe the rare worth of itſelf hath made it " very truly and ſingularly ſuper-excellent †." And as exceſs of flattery to the creature is not content till it has dared to engage even the Creator in its hyperboles, he tells Eſſex, " My hope " of your ſafe return is anchored in heaven. I " believe that God himſelf is not only pleaſed with " his own workmanſhip in you, as he was when " *vidit omnia quæ creavit, et erant valdè bona;* but " withal, that he is purpoſed to protect that wor- " thy perſon of your Lordſhip's under the wings " of his cherubim ‡." What could Sir Antony Weldon ſay too bad of the flattery of a man, who paints the GREAT GOD of heaven ſmitten, like an old doat-

* Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 246.

† Ib. p. 363.

‡ Ib. p. 429.

ing Queen, with a frail phantom of his own creation!

But though Northampton could flatter, honeſt Abbot could not: The Earl proſecuting ſome perſons in the Star-chamber for defamation, as his infamy began to grow public, when the Lords were ready to paſs ſentence, the Archbiſhop roſe, and to the Earl's face told him, "Thoſe things ſaid of "him were grounded upon reaſon, and for which "men of upright conſciences had ſome reaſon to "ſpeak——and that his Lordſhip's own letters "made evident that he had done ſome things "againſt his own conſcience, merely to attain "unto honour and ſovereignty, and to pleaſe the "King."——And then pulled out a letter from Northampton to Cardinal Bellarmine, in which the Earl profeſſed to the latter, "That howſo-"ever the condition of the times compelled him, "and his Majeſty urged him to turne Proteſtant, "yet nevertheleſſe his heart ſtood with the Pa-"piſts, and that he would be ready to further "them in any attempt*."—But to have done

* Northampton was ſo abaſhed with this reproof, that as ſoon as the court broke up, he went to Greenwich, made his will, confeſſing himſelf a Papiſt, and died ſoon after. *Sir Fulke Greville's five years of King James*, p. 57. This ſmall book contains little more than the ſtory of the Earl and Counteſs of Somerſet and of Northampton, to whom Sir Fulke would not only aſcribe almoſt every thing done at that period, but reſolves all into malicious deſigns of miſchief, as Northampton's drawing the Biſhops into declaring for the divorce, in order to expoſe that bench; an unneceſſary fineſſe to circumvent men ſo ready for any infamy, as many of the

with this topic, which I ſhould gladly quit, if it were not to paſs to that of blood. Howard, who always kept terms with the Cecils, and when he had preſented one of his compoſitions to Eſſex, ſent another to Burleigh, at the ſame time with a true ſycophant's art, confeſſing it to his friend, ſkirmiſhed himſelf out of Eſſex's misfortunes, and became the inſtrument of Sir Robert Cecil's correſpondence with King James *, which Cecil pretended was for the ſervice of his miſtreſs, as the confidence of her miniſters would aſſure that Prince of his peaceable ſucceſſion, and prevent his giving her any diſturbance. This negotiation † was immediately rewarded by James on his acceſſion, with his favour, and with the honours I have mentioned; but as every riſing favourite was the object of Northampton's baſeneſs, he addicted his ſervices to the Earl of Somerſet, and became a chief and ſhocking inſtrument in that Lord's match with Northampton's kinſwoman the Counteſs of Eſſex, and of the ſuc-

order were at that time. It ſeems ſtrange that an author who reaſoned ſo much, ſhould have reaſoned ſo little, as to believe in witches and incantations. The new volume of the Biographia rejects this work as not Lord Brook's, for no better reaſon than his not having mentioned it in his other writings. A clergyman might as well refuſe to baptize a child, becauſe the father at a former Chriſtening did not tell him that he intended to beget it.

* Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 514.

† Loyd ſays, that Northampton was no flatterer, nor ambitious! page 781. Thoſe who condemn Sir Antony Weldon's impartiality, may perhaps admire Loyd's veracity.

ceeding murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. Northampton, the pious endower of hoſpitals, died luckily before the plot came to light; but his letters were read in court——not all, for there was ſuch a horrid mixture of obſcenity and blood in them, that the Chief Juſtice could not go through them in common decency.——It is time to come to this Lord's works.

He wrote—" A Defenſative againſt the poiſon " of ſuppoſed propheſies," dedicated to Sir Francis Walſingham, and printed in 4to, at London, in 1583, and reprinted there in folio in 1620, by J. Charlwood, printer to the Earl's great nephew, the Earl of Arundel. There is a long account of this work in the Britiſh Librarian, p. 331.—" An apology for the government of Women," never publiſhed, but extant in manuſcript in the Bodleian library, and in my poſſeſſion.—" An " abſtract of the frauds of the Officers of the " Navy," addreſſed to King James; manuſcript in the King's library *.—" A devotional piece, " with the judgments of primitive interpreters." This is all we know of this piece, only mentioned by his Lordſhip in a letter to Lord Burleigh, to whom he ſent it †.—" Another treatiſe of de- " votion," that ſeems to have been different from the laſt, and rather, " Forms of prayer," ſent to

* Caſley's Catal. p. 273.

† Bacon Papers, Vol. II. p. 247.

the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in March 1596-7, with a letter in which this hypocrite tells the Biſhop, "That he had taſted by experience of "private exerciſes, for the ſpace of many years, "what comfort theſe proportions work in a faith-"ful ſoul; and deſiring his Grace to refer the "book to Dr. Andrews or Dr. Bancroft; and if "no objection was found with it, he humbly "craves his Grace's favour, that the preſs might "eaſe him of ſo great a charge and fatigue as it "had been to him to copy it out, and cauſe it "to be copied for his importunate friends *." In this letter, as in all his Lordſhip's compoſitions, is a great mixture of affectation and pedantry.

Among Sir Ralph Winwood's papers are four letters from Northampton; the firſt, very long, and full of invectives on his couſin the Lord Admiral Nottingham; the ſecond, as profuſe of flattery on King James. The two laſt are addreſſed to Sir Jervaſe Elways, Lieutenant of the Tower, containing moſt importunate and peremptory directions for haſtening the burial of Overbury's body, and fully explanatory of Northampton's ſhare in that black buſineſs †.

By a letter of the Earl of Eſſex to him, it looks as if one of Northampton's arts of flattery to the

* Bacon Papers, p. 325.

† Vol. II. p. 91.; Vol. III. p. 54, 481, 482.

former was drawing up his pedigree *. And to raiſe and aſcertain Eſſex's authority as Earl Marſhal, Northampton appears to have undertaken a treatiſe on that office, but not to have completed it †.

LORD CHANCELLOR ELESMERE,

The founder of the houſe of Egerton, publiſhed nothing during his life, but a "Speech in the "Exchequer-chamber touching the Poſtnati," printed at London in 4to, in 1609. After his death there appeared in his name, "Certain ob-"ſervations concerning the office of Lord Chan-"cellor." London, 1651, 8vo.—"The confer-"ence held February 25th, 1606, betwene the "Lords Committees and the Commons, touching "the naturalizinge of the Scots," &c ‡.

He left to his chaplain, Mr. Williams, afterwards the celebrated Lord-Keeper and Biſhop of Lincoln, four manuſcript collections, concerning "The Prerogative Royal, Privileges of Parlia-"ment, Proceedings in Chancery, and the Power "of the Star-chamber §." Of which I find print-

* Bacon Papers, p. 342.

† Ib. 365.

‡ Printed in Somers's Tracts, 4th Coll. Vol. I. p. 371. from the Cotton Library.

§ Ib. Vol. I. p. 479.

ed " Eleſmere's Privileges and Prerogatives of " the High Court of Chancery, 1614*."—" Four " Letters in the Cabala."

SIR FRANCIS BACON, VISCOUNT ST. ALBANS,

THE PROPHET OF ARTS, which NEWTON was ſent afterwards to reveal. It would be impertinent to the reader to enter into any account of this amazing genius, or his works: Both will be univerſally admired as long as SCIENCE exiſts. ——As long as ingratitude and adulation are deſpicable, ſo long ſhall we lament the depravity of this great man's heart!———Alas! that HE, who could command immortal fame, ſhould have ſtooped to the little ambition of power!

SIR FULKE GREVILE, LORD BROOKE,

A MAN of much note in his time, but one of thoſe admired wits who have loſt much of their reputation in the eyes of poſterity. A thouſand accidents of birth, court-favour, or popularity, concur ſometimes to gild a ſlender proportion of merit. After ages, who look when thoſe beams are withdrawn, wonder what attracted the eyes

* Harl. Catal. Vol. II. p. 651.

of the multitude. No man ſeems to me ſo aſtoniſhing an object of temporary admiration as the celebrated friend of the Lord Brooke, the famous Sir Philip Sidney. The learned of Europe dedicated their works to him; the republic of Poland thought him at leaſt worthy to be in the nomination for their crown. All the muſes of England wept his death. When we, at this diſtance of time, inquire what prodigious merits excited ſuch admiration, what do we find?——Great valour. ——But it was an age of heroes.——In full of all other talents, we have a tedious, lamentable, pedantic, paſtoral romance, which the patience of a young virgin in love cannot now wade through; and ſome abſurd attempts to fetter Engliſh verſe in Roman chains; a proof that this applauded author underſtood little of the genius of his own language. The few of his letters extant are poor matters: one * to a ſteward of his father, an inſtance of unwarrantable violence. By far † the beſt preſumption of his abilities (to us who can

* Sidney Papers, Vol. I. p. 256.

† I have been blamed for not mentioning Sir Philip's Defence of Poetry, which ſome think his beſt work. I had indeed forgot it when I wrote this article; a proof that I at leaſt did not think it ſufficient foundation for ſo high a character as he acquired. This was all my criticiſm pretended to ſay, that I could not conceive how a man, who in ſome reſpects had written dully and weakly, and who, at moſt, was far inferior to our beſt authors, had obtained ſuch immenſe reputation. Let his merits and his fame be weighed together, and then let it be determined whether the world has overvalued, or I undervalued Sir Philip Sidney.

judge only by what we ſee) is a pamphlet * publiſhed amongſt the Sidney Papers, being an anſwer to the famous libel called LEICESTER'S COMMONWEALTH. It defends his uncle with great ſpirit: What had been ſaid in derogation to their blood ſeems to have touched Sir Philip moſt. He died with the raſhneſs † of a volunteer, after having lived to write with the *ſans froid* and prolixity of Mademoiſelle Scuderi.

Let not this examination of a favourite character be taken in an ill light. There can be no motive but *juſt criticiſm* for calling in queſtion the fame of another man at this diſtance of time. Were poſterity to allow all the patents beſtowed by cotemporaries, THE TEMPLE OF FAME would be crowded by worthleſs dignitaries. How many princes would be preſſing in, the weakeſt or wickedeſt of mankind, becauſe courtiers or medals called them GREAT! One man ſtill appears there by a yet more admiſſible title, Philip THE GOOD Duke of Burgundy—one ſhudders to read what maſſacres he made of his Flemiſh ſubjects. Louis XIII. claims under the title of THE JUST: There can ſcarce be a more abominable fact than one in Voltaire's new univerſal hiſtory. Monſieur de Cinqmars, the King's favour-

* Sidney Papers, in the Introduction, p. 72.

† Queen Elizabeth ſaid of Lord Eſſex, "We ſhall have him knocked "o' the head, like that raſh fellow Sidney."

ite, had, with his Majeſty's ſecret approbation, endeavoured to deſtroy Richlieu—and failed. The King was glad to appeaſe the Cardinal, by ſacrificing his friend, whom he uſed to call CHER AMI. When the hour of execution arrived, Louis pulled out his watch, and with a villainous ſmile, ſaid, " Je crois qu' à cette heure CHER AMI fait " un vilaine mine." Voltaire, commending him, ſays, that this King's character is not ſufficiently known.——It was not indeed, while ſuch an anecdote remained unſtained with the blackeſt colours of hiſtory!

I am ſenſible that I have wandered from my ſubject, by touching on Sir Philip Sidney; but writing his life, is writing Sir Fulke Grevile's, who piqued himſelf moſt, and it was his chief merit, on being, as he ſtyled himſelf on his tomb, THE FRIEND OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.—It was well he did not make the ſame parade of his friendſhip with the Earl of Eſſex: An anecdote I have mentioned before * ſeems to ſhow that he was not ſo ſtrict in all his friendſhips. He had more merit in being the patron of Camden.

This Lord's works were—" A very ſhort ſpeech " in Parliament," recorded by Lord Bacon †. —" The life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney." —" Sir Fulke Grevile's five years of King James,

* Vide page 109.

† Apothegms, p. 221.; and Biograph. p. 2395.

" or the Condition of the State of England, and " the Relation it had to other Provinces." A very thin quarto, 1643.

We are told * that he propoſed to write the life of Queen Elizabeth, a work not much to be regretted, as he himſelf acquainted the Earl of Saliſbury, " that though he intended to deliver no- " thing but the truth, yet he did not hold him- " ſelf bound to tell all the truth;"—a diſpenſation which, of all ranks of men, an hiſtorian, perhaps, is the laſt that has a right to give himſelf. What he conceals is probably the part that would afford moſt information. It is worth the reader's while to have recourſe to the original paſſage, where he will find the groſs ſhifts uſed by Saliſbury to render Sir Fulke's meditated hiſtory abortive, which however he ſeemed to have little reaſon to dread, after the declaration I have mentioned.

" A letter to an honourable Lady, with advice " how to behave herſelf to a huſband of whom " ſhe was jealous."—" A letter of travel:" It contains directions to his couſin Grevile Verney then in France.—" Cælica," a collection of 109 ſongs.—" A treatiſe of human learning," in 150 ſtanzas.—" An inquiſition upon fame and ho- " nour," in 86 ſtanzas.—" A Treatiſe of wars," in 68 ſtanzas.—" His remains," conſiſting of po-

* Vide Biograph. p. 2396.

litical and philoſophical poems.—" M. Tullius " Cicero, a Tragedy ;" but this is diſputed.— " Alaham, a Tragedy."—" Muſtapha, a Trage- " dy."

The two laſt plays have the chorus after the manner of the ancients; a pedantry as injudicious as Sir Philip's Engliſh hexameters. After all the attempts to revive that mob of confidents, after all the laborious Pere Brumoy's diſſertations * to juſtify them, do they ceaſe to appear unnatural excreſcencies of a drama, whoſe faults are admired as much as its excellencies? With all the difference of Grecian, and French or Engliſh manners, it is impoſſible to conceive that Phædra truſted her inceſtuous paſſion, or Medea her murderous revenge, to a whole troop of attendants. If Metaſtaſio's operas ſurvive for ſo much time as conſtitutes certain and unlimited admiration in lovers of antiquity, it will be in vain for future pedants to tell men of ſenſe, two thouſand years hence, that our manners were different from theirs; they will never bear to hear every ſcene concluded with a ſong, whether the actor who is going off the ſtage be in love or in rage, be going to a wedding or to execution. In fact, the ancients no more truſted their ſecrets, eſpecially of a criminal ſort, to all their domeſtics, than we ſing upon every occaſion: The manners

* Theatre de Grecs.

of no country affect the great outlines of human life, of human paſſions. Beſides, if they did, whenever the manners of an age are ridiculous, it is not the buſineſs of tragedy to adopt, but of comedy to expoſe them. They who defend abſurdities, can have little taſte for real beauties. There is nothing ſo unlike ſenſe as nonſenſe, yet in how many authors is the latter admired for the ſake of the former!

GEORGE CAREW, EARL OF TOTNESS,

The younger ſon of a Dean of Exeter, raiſed himſelf by his merit to great honours. Though his titles were conferred by the Kings James and Charles, his ſervices were performed under Elizabeth, in whoſe reign he was Maſter of the Ordnance in Ireland, Treaſurer of the Army there, Preſident of Munſter, and one of the Lords Juſtices. With leſs than 4000 men he reduced many caſtles and forts to the Queen's obedience, took the Earl of Deſmond priſoner, and brought the Bourks, O'Briens, and other rebels, to ſubmiſſion. He baffled all attempts of the Spaniards on his province, and eſtabliſhed it in perfect peace. He died in an honourable old age at the Savoy in 1629, and is buried under a goodly monument at Stratford upon Avon. He was a great patron of learning and lover of antiquities.

He wrote—" Pacata Hibernia; or the Hiſtory " of the Wars in Ireland, eſpecially within the " province of Mounſter, 1599, 1600, 1601, and " 1602;" which after his death was printed in folio at London in 1633, with ſeventeen maps, being publiſhed by his natural ſon Thomas Stafford *.

It is certain that his Lordſhip propoſed to write the reign of Henry V. and had made collections and extracts for that purpoſe. The author of the life of Michael Drayton ſays †, that Speed's reign of that Prince was written by our Earl: Others ‡ only ſay that his Lordſhip's collections were inſerted in it.

Others of his collections, in four volumes folio, relating to Ireland, are in the Bodleian library at Oxford. Others were ſold by his executors to Sir Robert Shirley ‖.

Sir James Ware ſays, that this Earl tranſlated into Engliſh, a Hiſtory of the Affairs of Ireland, written by Maurice Regan, ſervant and interpreter to Dermot, ſon of Murchard King of Leinſter in 1171, and which had been turned into French verſe by a friend of Regan §.

* Vide Ant. Wood and Dugdale's Baronage.

† P. 15.

‡ Gen. Dict. Vol. IX. p. 324.; Biogr. p. 1171.

‖ Dugdale, Vol. II. p. 425.

§ Vide Hiſt. of Iriſh Writers, p. 20.

WILLIAM HERBERT, EARL OF PEMBROKE.

His character is not only one of the moſt amiable in Lord Clarendon's hiſtory, but is one of the beſt * drawn; not being marked with any ſtrong lines, it diſtinguiſhes the delicacy of that happy pencil, to which the real pencil muſt yield of the renowned portrait-painter of that age.—Vandyke little thought, when he drew Sir Edward Hyde, that a greater maſter than himſelf was ſitting to him. They had indeed great reſemblance in their manners; each copied Nature faithfully. Vandyke's men are not all of exact height and ſymmetry, of equal corpulence; his women are not Madonnas or Venuſes: The likeneſs ſeems to have been ſtudied in all, the character in many: His dreſſes are thoſe of the times. The hiſtorian's fidelity is as remarkable; he repreſents the folds and plaits, the windings and turnings of each character he draws; and though he varies the lights and ſhades as would beſt produce the effect he deſigns, yet his colours are never thoſe of imagination, nor diſpoſed without a ſingular propriety. Hampden is not painted in the armour of Brutus; nor would Cromwell's maſk fit either Julius or Tiberius.

* Hiſt. of the Rebellion, Vol. I. p. 57.

" The Earl of Pembroke," ſays another writer*, " was not only a great favourer of learned and " ingenious men, but was himſelf learned, and " endowed to admiration with a poetical geny, " as by thoſe amorous and not inelegant airs and " poems of his compoſition doth evidently ap- " pear; ſome of which had muſical notes ſet to " them by Henry Lawes and Nicholas Laneare." All that he hath extant, were publiſhed with this title,—" Poems written by William Earl of Pem- " broke, &c. many of which are anſwered by " way of repartee by Sir Benjamin Rudyard; " with other poems written by them occaſionally " and apart." Lond. 1660, 8vo.

SIR DUDLEY CARLETON, VISCOUNT DORCHESTER,

Is little known but in his capacity of Miniſter to foreign courts, for which he ſeems to have been well qualified; but by his ſubſervience to his maſters, and to his patron the Duke of Buckingham, one ſhould have thought he had imbibed his † prerogative notions, as embaſſadors are a little apt to do, in other ſchools than Holland and Venice, where he was chiefly reſident. His negotiations have been lately preſented to the pub-

* Wood's Athenæ, Vol. I. p. 546.

† Vide Hiſtor. Preface to the new edition of his Letters, p. 20.

lic; a munificence *it* might oftener, but never ſhould without gratitude receive. It was not the fault of the Miniſter or of the Editor that theſe tranſactions turned chiefly on the Synod of Dort. It is always curious to know what wars a great Monarch waged: Sir Dudley would probably have been glad to negotiate in earneſt the intereſts of the Palatinate; but the King had other buſineſs to think of than the preſervation or ruin of his children——while there was a chance that the Dyer's Son Vorſtius might be divinity profeſſor at Leyden, inſtead of being burnt, as his Majeſty hinted " to the Chriſtian prudence" * of the Dutch that he deſerved to be, our embaſſadors could not receive inſtructions, and conſequently could not treat, on any other buſineſs. The King, who did not reſent the maſſacre at Amboyna, was on the point of breaking with the States for ſupporting a man who profeſſed the hereſies of Enjedinus, Oſtodorus, &c. points of extreme conſequence to Great Britain! Sir Dudley Carleton was forced to threaten the Dutch, not only with the hatred of King James, but alſo with his pen.

This Lord's writings are †,—" Balance pour " peſer in toute equité & droicture la harangue

* They are the Kings own words from his letter in the Mercure François. *Vide marginal note to the article Vorſtius in the General Dictionary*, Vol. X. p. 36. where may be ſeen a ſummary of this whole affair.

† Antony Wood, Vol. I. p. 563.

" faite n' augeres en l' aſſembleé des illuſtres &
" puiſſans Seignoures Meſſeigneurs les Eſtats ge-
" neraux des Provinces unies du pais bas, &c."
1618, 4to.—" Harangue faite au counſeile de
" Meſs. les Eſtats generaux des Provinces unies,
" touchant le diſcord & les troubles de l'egliſe &
" la police, cauſés par la doctrine d'Arminius."
6 Oct. 1617, ſtil. nov. printed with the former.
—" Various letters in the Cabala."—" Several
" French and Latin letters to Voſſius," printed
with Voſſius's Epiſtles. Lond. 1690, fol.—
" Speeches in parliament," printed in Ruſh-
worth's collections.—" Memoirs for diſpatches of
" political affairs relating to Holland and Eng-
" land, 1618, with ſeveral propoſitions made to
" the States," MS.—" Particular obſervations
" of the military affairs in the Palatinate and the
" Low Countries, annis 1621 and 1622," MS.—
" Letters relating to State Affairs, written to the
" King and Viſcount Rocheſter from Venice,
" ann. 1613," MS.—" Letters from and to Sir
" Dudley Carleton, Knt. during his embaſſy in
" Holland, from January 1615-6, to December
" 1620, with a judicious hiſtorical preface." Lond.
1757, 4to. This is the collection mentioned a-
bove.—" A letter to the Earl of Saliſbury *."

* Howard's Coll. p. 513.

EDWARD CECIL,
VISCOUNT WIMBLETON,

A MARTIAL Lord in the reigns of King James and King Charles, followed the wars in the Netherlands for the ſpace of thirty-five years, and was a general of great reputation till his miſcarriage in the expedition to Cales. He was ſecond ſon of the Earl of Exeter, and grandſon of Burleigh. King Charles made him of his Privy-Council, Governor of Portſmouth and a Peer. He has barely a title to this catalogue, and yet too much to be omitted: In the King's library are two tracts in manuſcript drawn up by his Lordſhip *, one intituled—"The Lord Viſcount "Wimbleton his method how the coaſts of the "kingdom may be defended againſt any enemy, "in caſe the royal navye ſhould be otherwiſe em-"ployed or impeached, 1628."

As I am unwilling to multiply authors unneceſſarily, it will be ſufficient to mention, that in the ſame place is another paper on the ſame ſubject, with a noble name to it, and called—† "The "opinion of the LORD GRAY, Sir JOHN NORRIS, "&c. for the defence of the realm againſt inva-"ſion, 1588."

* Caſſey's Catalogue, p. 276

† Ib. 281.

Our Peer's other piece is intituled—" Lord " Viſcount Wimbledon's demonſtration of divers " parts of war; eſpecially of Cavallerye *."

There is extant beſides in print,—" The An- " ſwer of the Viſcount Wimbledon to the charge " of the Earl of Eſſex and nine other Colonels " at the council-table, relating to the expedition " againſt Cales †."—" Some letters in the Ca- " bala."—" A Letter to the Mayor of Portſmouth, " reprehending him for the townſmen not pul- " ling off their hats to a ſtatue of King Charles " which his Lordſhip had erected there."

As we have few memoirs of this Lord, I ſhall be excuſed for inſerting a curious piece in which he was concerned. It is a warrant of Charles I. directing the revival of the old Engliſh march; as it is ſtill in uſe with the foot. The MS. was found by the preſent Earl of Huntingdon in an old cheſt, and as the parchment has at one corner the arms of his Lordſhip's predeceſſor, then living, the order was probably ſent to all lords lieutenants of counties.

Signed, CHARLES REX.

" Whereas the ancient cuſtome of nations

* Caſley's Catalogue, p. 283. There is a letter from Camden to this Lord, who had conſulted him upon ſome precedent of diſcipline. *Camdeni, &c. Epiſtolæ*, p. 351.

† It is printed at the end of Lord Lanſdown's works, Lord Wimbledon being ſuppoſed to be aſſiſted in it by Sir Richard Grenville. *Vide the Life of the latter in the Biogr. Brit.* Vol. IV.

" hath ever bene to uſe one certaine and con-
" ſtant forme of March in the warres, whereby
" to be diſtinguiſhed one from another. And
" the march of this our Engliſh nation, ſo fa-
" mous in all the honourable atchievments and
" glorious warres of this our kingdome in for-
" raigne parts (being by the approbation of ſtrang-
" ers themſelves, confeſſed and acknowledged
" the beſt of all marches) was, thorough the ne-
" gligence and careleſsneſs of drummers, and by
" long diſcontinuance, ſo altered and changed
" from the ancient gravitie and majeſtie thereof,
" as it was in danger utterly to have bene loſt
" and forgotten. It pleaſed our late deare brother
" Prince Henry to revive and rectifie the ſame,
" by ordayning an eſtabliſhment of one certaine
" meaſure which was beaten in his preſence at
" Greenwich, anno 1610. In confirmation where-
" of, wee are graciouſly pleaſed, at the inſtance
" and humble ſute of our right truſty and right
" well beloved Couſin and Counſellor Edward
" Viſcount Wimbledon, to ſet down and ordaine
" this preſent eſtabliſhment hereunder expreſſed.
" Willing and commanding all drummers within
" our kingdome of England and principalitie of
" Wales, exactly and preciſely to obſerve the
" ſame, as well in this our kingdome as abroad
" in the ſervice of any forraigne Prince or State,
" without any addition or alteration whatſoever.

" To the end that ſo ancient, famous, and com-
" mendable a cuſtome may be preſerved as a
" patterne and precedent to all poſteritie. Given
" at our palace of Weſtminſter the ſeventh day
" of February, in the ſeventh yeare of our
" raigne of England, Scotland, France, and Ire-
" land."

ROBERT CAREY,
EARL OF MONMOUTH,

WAS a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, but appears to have owed his preferment to the diſpatch he uſed in informing her ſucceſſor of her death. Her Majeſty ſeems to have been as little fond of advancing her relations by the mother, as ſhe was ſolicitous to keep down thoſe who partook of her blood-royal. The former could not well complain, when ſhe was ſo indifferent even about vindicating her mother's fame. This will excuſe our Earl Robert's aſſiduity about her heir, which indeed he relates himſelf with great ſimplicity. The Queen treated him with much familiarity. Viſiting her in her laſt illneſs, and praying that her health might continue, ſhe took him by the hand and wrung it hard, and ſaid, " No Robin, I am not well," and fetched not ſo few as forty or fifty great ſighs, which he profeſſes he never knew her to do in all his

lifetime, but for the death of the Queen of Scots. He found ſhe would die—" I could not," ſays he, " but think in what a wretched eſtate I " ſhould be left, moſt of my livelyhood depend- " ing on her life. And hereupon I bethought " myſelf with what grace and favour I was ever " received of the King of Scots, whenſoever I " was ſent to him. I did aſſure myſelf, it was " neither unjuſt nor unhoneſt for me to do for " myſelf, if God at that time ſhould call her to " his mercy." Theſe words are taken from an account of that Princeſs's death, publiſhed by Dr. Birch among Sir Thomas Edmonds's papers, and are extracted from the only work of this Earl, viz.—" Memoirs of his own life," a manuſcript in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, by whoſe favour an edition of it is now preparing for the preſs.

HENRY MONTAGU, EARL OF MANCHESTER,

Was grandſon of Sir Edward Montagu, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Edward VI. and was father of the Lord Kimbolton, who, with five members of the Houſe of Commons, were ſo remarkably accuſed by King Charles I. Earl Henry was bred a lawyer, roſe ſwiftly through moſt of the ranks of that profeſ-

ſion to ſome of the greateſt honours of the ſtate and peerage. His preferments are thus enumerated by Loyd in his Sate Worthies * : Serjeant at Law, Knight, Recorder of London, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, Lord Treaſurer of England, Baron of Kimbolton, Viſcount Mandeville, Preſident of the Council, Earl of Mancheſter, Lord Privy Seal. Lord Clarendon has drawn † his character. He lived to a very great age, and wrote a book called—" Mancheſter al " Mondo; or, Meditations on Life and Death."

ROBERT GREVILE, LORD BROOKE,

Made a figure at the beginning of the civil war, and probably was a man of great virtue; for the royaliſt writers condeſcend to ſay, that if he had lived a little longer, he would probably have ſeen through the deſigns of his party, and deſerted them. This ſilly ſort of apology has been made for other patriots, and by higher writers than mere genealogiſts, as if nothing but the probability of a converſion could excuſe thoſe heroes who withſtood the arbitrary proceedings of Charles and his miniſters, and to whoſe ſpirit we owe ſo much of our liberty. Our antiquaries

* Page 1027.

† Vol. I. p. 54, 55.

weep over the deſtruction of convents, and our hiſtorians ſigh for Charles and Laud! But there is not the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe that this Lord Brooke would have abandoned his principles: Lord Clarendon repreſents him as one of the moſt determined of the party; and it is not probable that a man who was on the point of ſeeking liberty in the foreſts of America, would have deſerted her banners when victorious in her own Britain. He and the Lord Say and Seal had actually pitched upon a ſpot in New England, whither they propoſed to tranſport themſelves, when the exceſſes of the court threatened deſtruction to the freedom of their country. In 1635, the two Lords ſent over Mr. George Fenwicke to prepare a retreat for them and their friends; in conſequence of which a little town was built, and called by their joint names Saybrook. But a nobler ſpirit ariſing, the two Lords refuſed to the King's face to enter into the engagement which he propoſed to the peers at York, of profeſſions of loyalty, and abhorrence of thoſe he called rebels. Their Lordſhips were active in all the patriot meaſures in the Houſe of Lords; and the Lord Brooke exerted the utmoſt ſpirit and gallantry in the war that followed, though he was one of the firſt victims in the cauſe of his country, being ſhot in the eye in 1643, as he was ſtorming the Church-cloſe at

Litchfield. It is lamentable that my Lord Clarendon * ſhould relate gravely many remarks of the populace on his death, in their language called JUDGMENTS. Lord Brooke, it ſeems, had prayed aloud that very morning, "That if the "cauſe he was engaged in were not juſt and "right, he might inſtantly be cut off."—Had Lord Clarendon mentioned this as an inſtance of Lord Brooke's ſincerity, it had been commendable. But did the noble hiſtorian ſuppoſe that the Ruler of the univerſe inflicts ſudden deſtruction, as the way to ſet right a conſcientious man? Alas! the hiſtorian was not thinking of the Ruler of Heaven, but of thoſe trumpery Vicegerents, who would indeed be more proper avengers of a royal cauſe! He ſays, "It was obſerved that the "day of Lord Brooke's death was St. Chadd's "day, to whom Litchfield Cathedral was form-"erly dedicated." My Lord Clarendon, with the majeſty of Livy, was not without his ſuperſtition.——The Roman had his holy chickens, and Lord Clarendon his St. Chadd †!

* Vol. III. p. 149.

† There are many of theſe ominous reflections in the Athenæ Oxonienſes: Party could lower my Lord Clarendon's underſtanding to a level with Antony Wood's. *Vide Athen.* Vol I. p. 523. God's vengeance againſt the profaners of St. Chadd's day is largely treated of by Dr. South, in one of his ſermons, though decently avoiding all mention of Lord Brooke, and paying that reſpect to a noble family which he did not pay to his own common ſenſe.

Lord Brooke's works are,—" The nature of " Truth, its union and unity with the Soul, which " is one in its eſſence, faculties, acts, one with " Truth." Lond. 1640. 12mo. This was addreſſed in a letter to his friend J. S. who publiſhed it with a preface. It was anſwered in 1643, by John Wallis, a miniſter in London, afterwards profeſſor of geometry at Oxford.—" A Diſcourſe " opening the nature of Epiſcopacy which is ex- " erciſed in England." Lond. 1641. Antony Wood ſays his Lordſhip was aſſiſted therein by ſome Puritanical miniſters. Milton, a better judge, commends it for breathing the ſpirit of toleration—which was not the ſpirit of the Puritans.— " Two Speeches, ſpoken in the Guildhall, Lon- " don, concerning his majeſty's refuſal of a treaty " of peace." Lond. 1642.—" Anſwer to the ſpeech " of Philip Earl of Pembroke, concerning ac- " commodation, in the Houſe of Lords, December " 19. 1642." In one ſheet quarto, printed by order of the Houſe; reprinted in the collection of Lord Somers's Tracts*.

As the utmoſt impartiality is intended in this treatiſe, it is right to acquaint the reader, that this Lord Brooke, with Roman principles, was not without Roman prejudices, and groſs ones too. In this ſpeech, he declared his approbation of ſuch men in the parliament's army " as would

* Vol. I. p. 16.

" piouſly have ſacrificed their own fathers to the " commands of both Houſes." Was a man poſſeſſed with ſuch horrid enthuſiaſm on the point of changing his party?

" Speech at the election of his captains and " commanders at Warwick-caſtle." Lond 1643.

LITTLETON, LORD KEEPER,

Is ſo fully deſcribed by my Lord Clarendon, and there are ſo few * additional circumſtances related of him elſewhere, that it would be an uſeleſs recapitulation to mention more than the liſt of his compoſitions, which are—" Several " Speeches †."—" Several arguments and diſ- " courſes."—" Reports in the Common Pleas and " Exchequer."—" His humble Submiſſion and " Supplication to the Houſe of Lords, September " 28. 1642." Uncertain if genuine ‡.

* That good man, Biſhop Hall, inſinuates in his *Hard Meaſure*, p. 48. &c. that the Keeper attempted to make his peace with the prevailing party, by an untimely ſacrifice of the proteſtation of the biſhops. *Vide Biogr. Brit.* p. 2492. And whoever will examine Vol. XI. p. 46, 123, 199, of that curious and uſeful work, the *Parliamentary Hiſtory*, will find inſtances of even more than time-ſerving or prevarication in the Keeper.

† Wood, Vol. II. p. 83.

‡ Ibid.

ARTHUR,
LORD CAPEL.

It was a remarkable ſcene exhibited on the ſcaffold on which Lord Capel fell: At the ſame time was executed the once gay, beautiful, gallant Earl of Holland, whom neither the honours ſhowered on him by his Prince, nor his former more tender connections with the Queen, could preſerve from betraying, and engaging againſt both. He now appeared ſunk beneath the indignities and cruelty he received from men, to whom and from whom he had deſerted—while the brave Capel, who, having ſhunned the ſplendour of Charles's fortunes, had ſtood forth to guard them on their decline, trod the fatal ſtage with all the dignity of valour and conſcious integrity.

He wrote—"A book of Meditations *, pub-"liſhed after his death; to which are added a "few of his Letters †.

* Fuller in Hertfordſhire, p. 28.

† His device was a ſceptre and crown or, on a field azure, with this motto, PERFECTISSIMA GUBERNATIO. *Vide Catal. of Coronet Devices in the Civil War, at the end of a thin pamphlet, called the Art of making Devices, done into Engliſh by T. Blount*, 1648.

EDWARD,
LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY,

ONE of the greateſt ornaments of the learned peerage, was a man of a martial ſpirit and a profound underſtanding. He was made Knight of the Bath when Prince Henry was inſtalled for the Garter; and being ſent embaſſador to France, to interpoſe in behalf of the Proteſtants of that kingdom, he returned the inſolence of the Great Conſtable Luynes with the ſpirit of a gentleman, without committing his dignity of embaſſador. It occaſioned a coolneſs between the courts; but the blame fell wholly on the Conſtable. In 1625 Sir Edward was made a baron of Ireland, in 1631 of England; but in the cauſe of his country ſided with its repreſentatives *. He died in 1648, having written "De Veritate, prout diſtinguitur â Re-"velatione, à veriſimili, à poſſibili, à falſo. Cui "operi additi ſunt duo alii tractatus; primus, de "cauſis errorum; aliter, de religione Laici. Unà "cum appendice ad Sacerdotes de religione La-"ici; et quibuſdam poematibus." It was tranſlated into French, and printed at Paris in quarto,

* In the Parliamentary Hiſtory, it is ſaid that Lord Herbert offended the Houſe of Lords by a ſpeech in behalf of the King, and that he attended his Majeſty at York. Yet the very next year, on a cloſer inſight into the ſpirit of that party, he quitted them, and was a great ſufferer in his fortune from their vengeance. *Vide Parl. Hiſt.* Vol. XI. p. 3. 87.

in 1639. In this book the author aſſerts the doctrine of innate ideas. Mr. Locke, who has taken notice of this work, allows his Lordſhip to be *a man of great parts*. Gaſſendi anſwered it, at the requeſt of Peireſc and Diodati; but the anſwer was not publiſhed till after Gaſſendi's death. Baxter made remarks on the Treatiſe de Veritate, in his "More reaſons for the Chriſtian religion;" and one Kortholt, a fooliſh German zealot, took ſuch offence at it, that he wrote a treatiſe intituled, "De tribus Impoſtoribus magnis, Edvardo Herbert, Thomâ Hobbes, et Benedicto Spinosâ, liber *."—"De religione Gentilium, errorumque apud eos cauſis." The firſt part was printed at London 1645, 8vo, and the whole in 1663, 4to, and reprinted in 1700, 8vo. It was tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr. W. Lewis, 1705, 8vo.—"Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream

* Gen. Dict. Vol. VI. p. 122. Wood, Vol. II. p. 118. In Leland's view of Deiſtical Writers, Vol. I. p. 24. it is ſaid that there exiſts a manuſcript life of this Lord, "drawn up from memorials penned by himſelf," in which is a moſt extraordinary account of his Lordſhip putting up a ſolemn prayer for a ſign to direct him whether he ſhould publiſh his Treatiſe de Veritate or not; and that he interpreted a ſudden noiſe as an imprimatur. There is no ſtronger characteriſtic of human nature than its being open to the groſſeſt contradictions. One of Lord Herbert's chief arguments againſt revealed religion is, the improbability that Heaven ſhould reveal its will to only a portion of the earth, which he terms *particular religion*. How could a man (ſuppoſing the anecdote genuine) who doubted of *partial*, believe *individual revelation?* What vanity to think his book of ſuch importance to the cauſe of truth, that it could extort a declaration of the Divine will, when the intereſts of half mankind could not!

" inſulam." Publiſhed by Tim. Baldwin, LL. D. 1656, Lond. 8vo.—" Life and reign of Henry " the Eighth." Lond. 1649, 1672, and 1682. Reprinted in Kennet's complete Hiſtory of England. The original manuſcript was depoſited by the author in 1643, in the archives of the Bodleian library. It was undertaken by command of King James I. and is much eſteemed: Yet one cannot help regretting that a man who found it neceſſary to take up arms againſt Charles I. ſhould have palliated the enormities of Henry VIII. in compariſon of whom King Charles was an excellent prince. It is ſtrange that writing a man's life ſhould generally make the biographer become enamoured of his ſubject; whereas one ſhould think that the nicer diſquiſition one makes into the life of any man, the leſs reaſon one ſhould find to love or admire him.—" Occaſional poems." Lond. 1665, 8vo. Publiſhed by H. Herbert, his younger ſon, and by him dedicated to Edward Lord Herbert, grandſon of the author.

Others of his poems are diſperſed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joſhua Sylveſter's " Lacrymæ lacrymarum, or the ſpirit of " tears diſtilled for the untimely death of Prince " Henry." London, 1613, 4to.

In the library of Jeſus College, Oxford, are preſerved his Lordſhip's hiſtorical Collections *.

* Vide Account of the Antiquities and Curioſities of Oxford, 1749, p. 100.

He is buried at St. Giles's in the Fields, but had erected an allegoric monument for himſelf in the church of Montgomery, a deſcription of which is given by Loyd *. His Lordſhip had been indemnified by the Parliament for his caſtle of Montgomery, which they thought proper to demoliſh.

JAMES STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY.

Among the ſufferers for King Charles I. none caſt greater luſtre on the cauſe than this heroic Lord, who ſeems to have been actuated by a true ſpirit of honour and diſintereſtedneſs. Some contracted great merit from their behaviour in that quarrel; the conduct and brave death of this Lord were but the concluſion of a life of virtue, accompliſhments, and humanity.

He wrote—"The hiſtory and Antiquities of "the Iſle of Man (his own little kingdom), with "an account of his own proceedings and loſſes "in the civil war; interſperſed with ſundry ad-"vices to his Son." It was not completed as he intended it, but is publiſhed as he left it in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa †.

But what did him greater honour, was the ſpirited anſwer he ſent to Ireton, who made him large

* Eng. Worthies, p. 1018.

† Vol. II. lib. 11.

offers if he would deliver up the iſland to him. Though that letter has been * printed more than once, ſuch a model of brave natural eloquence cannot be thought tedious.

" I received your letter with indignation, and " with ſcorn return you this anſwer; that I can- " not but wonder whence you ſhould gather any " hopes that I ſhould prove like you, treache- " rous to my Sovereign; ſince you cannot be " ignorant of my former actings in his late Ma- " jeſty's ſervice, from which principles of loyal- " ty I am no whit departed. I ſcorn your prof- " fers; I diſdain your favour; I abhor your trea- " ſon; and am ſo far from delivering up this " iſland to your advantage, that I ſhall keep it to " the utmoſt of my power to your deſtruction. " Take this for your final anſwer, and forbear " any farther ſolicitations; for if you trouble me " with any more meſſages of this nature, I will " burn the paper and hang up the bearer. This " is the immutable reſolution, and ſhall be the " undoubted practice of him who accounts it " his chiefeſt glory to be his Majeſty's moſt loy- " al and obedient ſubject, DERBY."

" *From Caſtle-Town, this*
" *12th of July*, 1649.

* In a collection of letters printed by Bickerton, 1745, p. 10.; and in another in two volumes by Dodſley, 1755, Vol. I. p. 190. There are ſome ſlight variations in the two copies, and the former by miſtake ſuppoſes the letter ſent to Cromwell inſtead of Ireton.

JOHN DIGBY, EARL OF BRISTOL,

Was father of the celebrated Lord Digby, and by no means inconſiderable himſelf, though checked by the circumſtances of the times from making ſo great a figure in various lights, as fortune and his own talents ſeemed to promiſe. Marked for a ſeaſon as a favourite by King James, he was eclipſed by the predominant luſtre of the Duke of Buckingham, and traverſed by the ſame impetuoſity in his Spaniſh negotiations, to which his grave and ſtately temper had adapted him. Being attacked by that overbearing man, he repelled and worſted him; and ſhone greatly among the diſcontented in Parliament: But the violences of that aſſembly ſoon diſguſted his ſolemn diſpoſition; for he that was not ſupple enough for a court, was by far too haughty for popularity. He would have been a ſuitable Miniſter for Auſtrian phlegm, or a proper patriot in a diet, which would have been content to proceed by remonſtrance and memorial. A mercurial Favourite, and a military Senate overſet him*.

In his youth he was a poet, and wrote—"Verſes on the death of Sir Henry Unton of "Wadley, Berks."—"Other poems;" one of

* Vide Clarendon, and Antony Wood, Vol. II. p. 163.

which, an air for three voices, was ſet by H. Lawes, and publiſhed in his " Ayres and Dia- " logues." Lond. 1653, fol.—" A tract, where- " in is ſet down thoſe motives and ties of reli- " gion, oaths, laws, loyalty, and gratitude, which " obliged him to adhere unto the King in the " late unhappy wars in England."—" A tract, " wherein he vindicates his honour and inno- " cency from having in any kind deſerved that " injurious and mercileſs cenſure of being ex- " cepted from pardon or mercy either in life or " fortunes." Theſe two pieces have the general title of his Apology.—"An appendix to the firſt " tract," and printed together with both pieces, and " Two of his Speeches at Caen, 1647." thin folio. Reprinted 1656, 4to.—" Anſwer to the " Declaration of the Houſe of Commons, Fe- " bruary 11. 1647, againſt making any more " addreſſes to the King." Caen, 1648, 4to.— " An addition to the above MS."—" Several " letters in the Cabala."—" Tranſlation of Peter " du Moulin's book, intituled, A defence of the " Catholic Faith, contained in the book of King " James againſt the anſwer of N. Coeffeteau, " &c." Lond. 1610. The dedication to the King is in the name of J. Sandford, his chaplain.

ULICK DE BURGH,
MARQUIS OF CLANRICKARDE,
AND
EARL OF ST. ALBANS.

He was ſon of the great Earl of Clanrickarde by that remarkable woman the Lady Frances, ſole daughter and heireſs of Sir Francis Walſingham, widow of Sir Philip Sidney and of Robert Earl of Eſſex; and mother of the Generals of the Parliament's army in England, and of the King's army in Ireland, Robert the ſecond, Earl of Eſſex, and this Lord Ulick, who is repreſented as a man of great honour, and though a ſteady Roman Catholic *, was a zealous ſervant of the King againſt the Iriſh rebels, ſucceeding the Marquis of Ormond in his lieutenancy and ill ſucceſs. He loſt an immenſe eſtate in that kingdom, and being obliged to ſubmit to the ſuperior arms of the Parliament, he retired to England in 1657, and died within the year at his houſe called Summerhill in Kent. He has left a large collection of papers relating to the affairs of the Iriſh rebellion: They were publiſhed imperfectly at London in 1722, in 8vo, under the title of—"Memoirs of the "Right Honourable the Marquis of Clanrick-"arde, Lord Deputy of Ireland, containing ſeveral

* His mother turned Papiſt after Lord Eſſex's death.

" original papers and letters of King Charles II. " the Queen Mother, the Duke of York, the " Duke of Lorrain, the Marquis of Ormond, " Archbiſhop of Tuam, Lord Viſcount Taaffe, " &c. relating to the treaty between the Duke " of Lorrain and the Iriſh Commiſſioners from " February 1650 to Auguſt 1653, (ſaid to be) " publiſhed from his Lordſhip's original manu- " ſcript. To which is prefixed a Diſſertation " containing ſeveral curious obſervations concern- " ing the antiquities of Ireland."

But a complete edition has been lately given in folio by the preſent Earl, called,—" The Me- " moirs and Letters of Ulick Marquis of Clan- " rickarde and Earl of St. Albans, Lord Lieu- " tenant of Ireland, and Commander in Chief " of the Forces of King Charles the Firſt in that " kingdom during the rebellion, Governor of the " County and Town of Galway, Lord Lieute- " nant of the county of Kent, and privy Coun- " ſellor in England and Ireland. Printed from " an authentic manuſcript, and now firſt pub- " liſhed by the preſent Earl of Clanrickarde. " Lond. 1757. With a dedication to the King " and an account of the Family of De Burgh."

The title of the new edition is more proper than the former, as it is in reality little more than a collection of letters ſtrung together to preſerve the connection.

HENRY CAREY,
EARL OF MONMOUTH.

The depreſſion of the Nobility after the death of Charles I. threw many of them into ſtudious retirement; of which number this ſecond Earl of Monmouth appears to have been the moſt laborious. He ſeems to have diſtruſted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his ſtudies his amuſement, rather than his method of fame. Though there are ſeveral large volumes tranſlated by him, we have ſcarce any thing of his own compoſition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius. Antony Wood *, who lived ſo near his time, and who tells us that the Earl was made a Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales in 1616, profeſſes that he knows nothing more of him but the catalogue of his works, and that he died in 1661. In Sir Henry Chauncy's Hertfordſhire, is the inſcription on his monument in the church at Rickmanſworth, which mentions his living forty-one years in marriage with his Counteſs, Martha, daughter of the Lord Treaſurer Middleſex.

There are extant of his Lordſhip's no leſs than ſeven folios, two octavos, and a duodecimo, be-

* Vol. II. p. 257.

ſides the following—" Speech in the houſe of " Peers, January 30. 1641, upon occaſion of the " preſent diſtractions, and of his Majeſty's re- " moval from Whitehall." London 1641.—" Ro- " mulus and Tarquin; or, De Principe et Tyran- " no." Lond. 1637, 12mo. A tranſlation from Marq. Virg. Malvezzi. Sir John Suckling has written a copy of Verſes in praiſe of this tranſ- lation, printed in his Fragmenta Aurea. Lond. 1648.—" Hiſtorical relations of the United Pro- " vinces of Flanders." Lond. 1652, folio. Tranſ- lated from Cardinal Bentivoglio.—" Hiſtory of " the wars in Flanders." Lond. 1654, folio. From the ſame author. Before this tranſlation is the Earl of Monmouth's picture.—" Adver- " tiſements from Parnaſſus in two centuries; " with the politic touchſtone." Lond. 1656, folio. From Boccalini—" Politic Diſcourſes, in " three books." Lond. 1657, folio. The origi- nal by Paul Paruta, a noble Venetian; to which is added, " A ſhort diſcourſe," in which Paruta examines the whole courſe of his life.—" Hiſto- " ry of Venice, in two parts;" from the ſame author. Lond. 1658, folio. " With the wars of " Cyprus," wherein the famous ſieges of Nicoſia and Famagoſta, and the battle of Lepanto are contained.—" The uſe of the Paſſions." Lond. 1649, 8vo. And---" Man become Guilty; or, The " Corruption of his Nature by Sin." London.

Both written in French, by J. Francis Senault. Before the former is a good buſt of the Earl, engraved by Faithorne, who, when he took pains, was an admirable engraver.---" The hiſtory of " the late wars of Chriſtendom." 1641, folio. I believe this, which Wood ſays he never ſaw, is the ſame work with his tranſlation of " Sir Fran- " cis Biondi's hiſtory of the civil wars of Eng- " land, between the houſes of York and Lanca- " ſter *."

His Lordſhip began alſo to tranſlate from the Italian, " Priorato's hiſtory of France ;" but died before he could finiſh it. It was completed by William Brent, Eſq. and printed at London 1677.

MILDMAY FANE,
EARL OF WESTMORLAND.

All I can ſay of this Lord, is, that he wrote ---" A very ſmall book of poems," which he gave to, and is ſtill preſerved in the library of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

DUDLEY,
LORD NORTH,

The third baron of this accompliſhed family, was one of the fineſt gentlemen in the court of

* Vide Biogr. Brit. p. 2146.

King James; but, in ſupporting that character, diſſipated and gamed away the greateſt part of his fortune. In 1645, he appears to have acted with the parliament, and was nominated by them to the adminiſtration of the Admiralty, in conjunction with the great Earls of Northumberland, Eſſex, Warwick, and others. He lived to the age of eighty-five, the latter part of which he paſſed in retirement, having written a ſmall folio of miſcellanies, in proſe and verſe, under this title,---" A Foreſt promiſcuous of ſeveral " ſeaſons productions, in four parts." 1659. The proſe, which is affected and obſcure, with many quotations and alluſions to Scripture and the Claſſics, conſiſts of eſſays, letters, characters in the manner of Sir Thomas Overbury, and devout meditations on his misfortunes. The verſe, though not very poetic, is more natural, and written with the genteel eaſe of a man of quality; a ſpecimen of which, being very ſhort, I ſhall produce *.

AIR.

So full of courtly reverence,
So full of formal fair reſpect,
Carries a pretty double ſenſe,
Little more pleaſing than neglect.

* Page 98.

It is not friendly, 'tis not free;
It holds a diſtance half unkind:
Such diſtance between you and me
May ſuit with yours, but not my mind.
Oblige me in a more obliging way;
Or know, ſuch over-acting ſpoils the play.

There is one ſet of a ſort of ſonnets, each of which begins with a ſucceſſive letter of the alphabet.

EDWARD SOMERSET,
MARQUIS OF WORCESTER,

Appears in a very different light in his public character, and in that of author: In the former he was an active zealot; in the latter a fantaſtic projector and mechanic——in both very credulous. Though literary character be the intention of this Catalogue, it is impoſſible to give any idea of this Lord merely from the ſole work that he has publiſhed, it being nothing more than, ſcarce ſo much as, heads of chapters. His political character is ſo remarkable, that it opens, and makes even his whimſicalneſs as a writer leſs extraordinary. In ſhort, this was the famous Earl of Glamorgan, ſo created by Charles I. while heir-apparent to the Marquis of Worceſter. He was a bigotted Catholic, but in times when that was no diſrecommendation at court, and when it

grew a merit. Being of a nature extremely enterprising, and a warm royalist, he was dispatched into Ireland by the King.—Here history lays its finger; at least is interrupted by controversy. The censurers of King Charles, charge that Prince with sending this Lord to negotiate with the Irish rebel Catholics, and to bring over a great body of them for the King's service. The devotees of Charles would disculpate him, and accuse the Lord Glamorgan of forging powers from the King for that purpose. The fact stands thus: The treaty was discovered*; the Earl was imprisoned by the King's servants in Ireland †, was dismissed by them unpunished before the King's pleasure was known. The parliament complained; the King disavowed the Earl; yet wrote to have any sentence against him suspended, renewed his confidence in him; nor did the Earl ever seem to resent the King's disavowal, which, with much good-nature, he imputed to the necessity of his Majesty's affairs. This mysterious business has been treated at large in a book published in 1747; and again, with an appendix, in 1756, called "An Inquiry into the share which "King Charles the First had in the transactions "of the Earl of Glamorgan, &c." It is there

* By the Parliament of England.

† See Lord Digby's and Glamorgan's letters on this affair in the Parl. Hist. Vol. XIV. p. 224.

ſtrenuouſly aſſerted againſt Mr. Carte, that the King was privy to the negotiation. Seven years elapſed without Mr. Carte's reply. Two months before he died, he was ſuppoſed to be the author of an advertiſement, promiſing an anſwer. From the treatiſe juſt mentioned, it appears plainly that the King was at leaſt far from diſapproving the attempt for his ſervice; that the oftener he diſavowed it, the more faintly he denied it; and that his beſt friends cannot but confeſs that he had delivered blank warrants or powers to the Earl; and his Majeſty's own letters ſeem to allow every latitude which the Earl took, or could take in filling them up. Thus ſtands the diſpute.---I cannot help forming an opinion, which, without reconciling, will comprehend what may be the ſtrongeſt ſentiments on either ſide. With the King's enemies, I cannot but believe he commiſſioned the Earl to fetch Iriſh forces.——With his favourers, I cannot think him ſo much to blame if he did. It requires very primitive reſignation in a monarch to ſacrifice his crown and his life, when perſecuted by ſubjects of his own ſect, rather than preſerve both by the aſſiſtance of others of his ſubjects, who differed from him in ceremonials or articles of belief*. The dread-

* His Majeſty at leaſt, in accepting their ſupport, would but have acted as a pious princeſs has done ſince, whom nobody would ſuſpect of tenderneſs for heretics.—In the laſt war, the Empreſs Queen excuſed herſelf

ful Iriſh Papiſts (and they certainly were horrid men) ſounded very pathetically, in a party remonſtrance of the parliament; but when he was dipped in a civil war, can we in this age ſeriouſly impute it to him as a crime, that he endeavoured to raiſe an army wherever he could? His fault was not in propoſing to bring over the Iriſh, but in having made them neceſſary to his affairs. Every body knew that he wanted to do without them, all that he could have done with them. He had found the Crown in poſſeſſion of greater power than is fit to be truſted in a ſingle hand; he had exerted it to the utmoſt. Could a man, who had ſtretched every ſtring of prerogative, conſent, with a good grace, to let it be curtailed?——I argue for the man, not for the particular man. I think Charles to be pitied, becauſe few men in his ſituation would have acted better. I am ſure, if he had acted with more wiſdom, it had been worſe for us! It required a nobleneſs of ſoul, and an effort of underſtanding united, neither of which he poſſeſſed, to prefer the happineſs of mankind to his own will. He had been bred in a palace; what idea could that give him of the wretchedneſs of a cottage? Beſides, Charles did not deſire to oppreſs the poor; he wanted to humble, perhaps to enſlave, ſome free ſpeakers

to the Pope, for making uſe of the aſſiſtance of England, with this remarkable expreſſion, "Ces ſont des braves impies."

in the Houſe of Commons, who poſſibly, by the bye, he knew were ambitious, intereſted, worthleſs men. He did not know, or did not reflect, that by enſlaving or ſilencing two or three hundred bad men, he would entail ſlavery on millions of poor honeſt men, and on their poſterity. He did not conſider, that if he might ſend a member to the Tower, an hundred of his ſubaltern miniſters would, without his knowledge, ſend a thouſand poor men to jail. He did not know, that, by his becoming king of the parliament, his Lords, nay, his very cuſtomhouſe officers, would become the tyrants of the reſt of his ſubjects. How ſeldom does a criſis happen like that under Henry VII. when the inſolence of the little tyrants, the nobility, is grown to ſuch a pitch, that it becomes neceſſary for the great tyrant, the king, to truſt liberty in the hands of the Commons, as a balance between him and his Lords!—It is more ſeriouſly objected to Charles, that, to obtain their aſſiſtance, he granted terms to his Catholic ſubjects very unſuitable to the character of a Proteſtant martyr king, as he has been repreſented. Yet they are his friends who give weight to this objection: If they would allow what was true, and what appeared clearly from his Majeſty's letter, when prince, to Pope Gregory XV. that Charles had been originally not only not averſe to the Romiſh religion, but

had thought the union of the two profeſſions very practicable and conſiſtent, it would ceaſe to appear extraordinary, that he ſhould very readily make conceſſions to a party whom he believed his friends, in order to prevent being forced to make conceſſions to his enemies. With his principles, could Charles avoid thinking that it was better to grant great indulgences to Catholic biſhops, than to be obliged to conſent to the depreſſion, or even ſuppreſſion of Epiſcopacy in England? The convocation itſelf perhaps would not have thought Charles much in the wrong. Yet it is certain that the King ſent orders to the Marquis of Ormond, to endeavour to diſunite the Papiſts, and turn their arms on one another, rather than grant them more indulgences *. In my opinion, a toleration to Papiſts is preferable to intrigues for making them cut one another's throats.——But, to return to Glamorgan——

The King, with all his affection for the Earl, in † one or two letters to others, mentions his want of judgment.——Perhaps his Majeſty was glad to truſt to his indiſcretion. With that his Lordſhip ſeems greatly furniſhed. We find him taking oaths upon oaths to the Pope's nuntio, with promiſes of unlimited obedience both to his Holineſs and his delegate; and ‡ begging five

* Parl. Hiſt. Vol. XIV. p. 95.

† Birch's Inquiry, p. 124. ‡ Ib. 219.

hundred pounds of the Iriſh clergy, to enable him to embark and fetch fifty thouſand pounds, like an alchemiſt, who demands a trifle of money for the ſecret of making gold. In another letter he promiſes two hundred thouſand crowns, ten thouſand arms for foot, two thouſand caſes of piſtols, eight hundred barrels of powder, and thirty or forty ſhips well provided! It is certain that he and his father waſted an immenſe ſum in the King's cauſe, of all which merits and zeal his Majeſty was ſo ſenſible, that he gave the Earl the moſt extraordinary patent that perhaps was ever granted *, the chief powers of which were to make him generaliſſimo of three armies, and admiral, with nomination of his officers, to enable him to raiſe money by ſelling his Majeſty's woods, wardſhips, cuſtoms, and prerogatives, and to create, by blank † patents, to be filled up at Glamorgan's pleaſure, from the rank of Marquis to Baronet. If any thing could juſtify the delegation of ſuch authority, beſides his Majeſty's having loſt all authority when he conferred it, it was the promiſe with which the King concluded, of beſtowing the Princeſs Elizabeth on

* Vide Collins's Peerage in Beaufort.

† If the Earl had abuſed the King's power before, how came his Majeſty to truſt him again? To truſt him with blank powers? and of a nature ſo unknown? The Houſe of Lords did not queſtion the reality of the ſecond commiſſion, which yet was more incredible than the former; eſpecially if the former had been forged.

Glamorgan's ſon. It was time to adopt him into his family, when he had into his ſovereignty. This patent the Marquis, after the Reſtoration, gave up to the Houſe of Peers. He did not long ſurvive that era, dying in 1667, after he had publiſhed the following amazing piece of folly: "A century of the names and ſcantlings of ſuch "inventions as at preſent I can call to mind to "have tried and perfected (my former notes be-"ing loſt), &c." Firſt printed in the year 1663, and reprinted in 1746. It is a very ſmall piece, containing a dedication to Charles II. another to both Houſes of Parliament, in which he affirms having, in the preſence of Charles I. performed many of the feats mentioned in his book; a table of contents, and the work itſelf, which is but a table of contents neither, being a liſt of an hundred projects, moſt of them impoſſibilities, but all of which he affirms having diſcovered the art of performing. Some of the eaſieſt ſeem to be, how to write with a ſingle line; with a point; how to uſe all the ſenſes indifferently for each other, as, to talk by colours, and to read by the taſte; to make an unſinkable ſhip; how to do and to prevent the ſame thing; how to ſail againſt wind and tide; how to form an univerſal character; how to converſe by jangling bells out of tune; how to take towns, or prevent their being taken; how to write in the dark;

how to cheat with dice; and, in ſhort, how to fly. Of all theſe wonderful inventions, the laſt but one ſeems the only one of which his Lordſhip has left the ſecret; and, by two * of the others, it appears, that the renowned Biſhop Wilkins was but the Marquis's diſciple.——But perhaps too much has been ſaid on ſo fantaſtic a man. No wonder he believed tranſubſtantiation, when he believed that himſelf could work impoſſibilities!

As I would by no means ſwell this catalogue unneceſſarily, I ſhall, under the article of this Marquis of Worceſter, ſay a little of his father, in whoſe name two or three pieces are publiſhed, and yet without conſtituting him an author.

He † appears to have been a worthy and diſintereſted man, living with credit and character at his caſtle of Ragland during the peaceable part of King Charles's reign, and defending it for him at his own expence, till the very concluſion of the war, it being the laſt garriſon that ſurrendered. The Marquis, the richeſt of the peers, ſpent his fortune in the cauſe, and died a priſoner ſoon after the demolition of his caſtle, the articles of the capitulation having been violated. One Dr. Thomes Bayly, ſon of the author of the Practice of Piety, had found his Lordſhip in the Welſh mountains, had given him ſerviceable in-

* The Univerſal Character, and the Art of Flying.

† A. Wood, Vol. II. p. 98, 99, 100.

formation of the approach of the enemy, and having been witneſs to ſome converſations on religion between the King, who was twice ſheltered at Ragland, and the Marquis, who had early embraced the Catholic religion, Dr. Bayly, as preparatory to his own ſubſequent change, publiſhed, in the year 1649, a book called—"Certamen Religioſum *; or, A Conference between "King Charles the Firſt, and Henry late Marquis of Worceſter, concerning religion, in Rag-"land-caſtle, 1646." This piece gave great offence, and was anſwered by Hamond L'Eſtrange, by Criſtopher Cartwright of York, and by an advertiſement of Dr. Heylin, the editor of King Charles's works, wherein they aſſerted that the conference was the fiction of Bayly, and had nothing reſembling his Majeſty's ſtyle. Bayly returned abuſe on Heylin in another book, called "Herbæ Parietis;" and to aſcertain the capacity of the Marquis for ſuch a controverſy, which had been called in queſtion, he publiſhed—"The "Golden † Apothegms of King Charles the Firſt, "and Henry Marquis of Worceſter, &c." Lond. 1660, one ſheet in 4to. In another place ‡, Wood calls this little piece—"Worceſter's Apo-"thegms; or, Witty Sayings of the Right Honour-

* A. Wood, Vol. I. p. 568.

† Ib. p. 569.

‡ Vol. II. p. 99.

" able Henry, late Marquis and Earl of Worceſ-
" ter, &c." In both places Wood ſays this was borrowed from the work of an anonymous author called—" Witty Apothegms delivered at ſeveral " times, and upon ſeveral occaſions, by King " James the Firſt, King Charles the Firſt, the " Marquis of Worceſter, Francis Lord Bacon, and " Sir Thomas More." Lond. 1658, 8vo.

I ſuppoſe the date 1650 of the ſecond title is a miſtake for 1660, becauſe a book printed in 1650 could not be borrowed from one publiſhed in the year 1658. What wit there was in King James's bon-mots, we pretty well know: Having never ſeen the collection in queſtion, I can only judge of the Marquis's wit from a ſaying recorded by Antony Wood. His Lordſhip being made priſoner, was committed to the cuſtody of the Black-rod, who then lived in Covent-garden: The noble Marquis, ſays his hiſtoriographer *, demanded of Dr. Bayly and others in his company, What they thought of fortune-tellers? It was anſwered, That ſome of them ſpoke ſhrewdly. Whereupon the Marquis ſaid, " It was told " me by ſome of them, before ever I was a Ca-
" tholic, that I ſhould die in a convent; but I " never believed them before now; yet I hope " they will not bury me in a garden!"——I am not eager to ſee more proofs of his capacity!

* A. Wood, Vol. II. p. 99.

GEORGE MONCKE,
DUKE OF ALBERMARLE.

This memorable man, who raiſed himſelf by his perſonal merit within reach of a crown, which he had the prudence or the virtue to wave, whoſe being able to place it on the head of the heir is imputed to aſtoniſhing art or ſecrecy, when in reality he only furniſhed a hand to the heart of a nation; and who, after the greateſt ſervices that a ſubject could perform, either wanted the ſenſe, or had the ſenſe to diſtinguiſh himſelf no farther; (for perhaps he was ſingularly fortunate in always embracing the moment of propriety.) This man was an author; a light in which he is by no means known, and yet in which he did not want merit. After his death, was publiſhed by authority, a treatiſe in his own profeſſion, which he compoſed while a priſoner in the Tower: It is called,—"Obſervations upon Military and Poli-"tical affairs, written by the moſt honourable "George Duke of Albermarle, &c." A ſmall folio, Lond. 1671. Beſides a dedication to Charles the Second, ſigned John Heath, the editor; it contains thirty chapters of martial rules, interſperſed with political obſervations, and is in reality a kind of military grammar. Of the ſcience I am no judge: the remarks are ſhort, ſenſible,

and pointed. Armour was not yet in diſuſe: He tells his young gallants *, " That men wear " not arms becauſe they are afraid of danger, " but becauſe they would not fear it." I mention this to ſhow his manner. He gives an odd reaſon for the uſe of pikes, preferable to ſwords: " That if you arm your men with the latter, " half the ſwords amongſt the common men " will, on the firſt march, be broken with cutting boughs †."

We have beſides—" The Speech of General " Moncke in the Houſe of Commons concerning " the ſettling the conduct of the armies of the " three nations for the ſafety thereof ‡."—" Speech and declaration of his Excellency the " Lord General Moncke, delivered at Whitehall, " Feb. 21. 1659, to the Members of Parliament " at their meeting, before the re-admiſſion of " the formerly ſecluded Members ‖."—" Letter " to Gervaſe Pigot §."—" Lerters written by " General Moncke relating to the Reſtoration ¶." Lond. 1714, 1715.

* P. 23.
† P. 27.
‡ Vide Buckingham's Works, Vol. I. p. 344.
‖ Somers's Tracts, third Coll. Vol. II. p. 155.
§ Peck's Deſid. Curi. Vol. I. lib. 6. p. 26.
¶ Harl. Catal. Vol. IV. p. 585.

CHARLES STANLEY, EARL OF DERBY,

A PEER of whom extremely little is known. His father loſt his head, and he his liberty, for Charles II. The grateful King rewarded the ſon with the Lord Lieutenancies of two counties. He has written a piece of controverſy, the title of which is,—" The Proteſtant religion is a ſure founda-" tion of a true Chriſtian and a good ſubject, a " great friend to human ſociety, and a grand " promoter of all virtues, both Chriſtian and " moral. By Charles Earl of Derby, Lord of " Man and the Iſles." Lond. 1671, the ſecond edition; a very thin quarto.

This piece contains a dedication " To all Su-" preme Powers, by what titles ſoever dignified " or diſtinguiſhed, i. e. to Emperors, Kings, So-" vereigns, Princes, Republics, &c." An epiſtle to the reader; another longer on the ſecond edition; and the work itſelf, which is a Dialogue between Orthodox, a royaliſt, and Cacodæmon, one popiſhly affected. His Lordſhip is warm againſt the church of Rome, their Caſuiſts, and Jeſuiſts; and ſeems well read in the fathers and in polemic divinity, from both which his ſtyle has adopted much acrimony. He died in 1672. His father, as has been ſaid, was the brave James

Earl of Derby; his mother, the heroine who defended Latham-houſe, grand-daughter of the great Prince of Orange: A compound of Proteſtant heroiſm that evaporated in controverſy.

EDWARD MONTAGU, EARL OF SANDWICH,

A WELL known character in our hiſtory, and one of the moſt beautiful in any hiſtory. He ſhone from the age of nineteen, and united the qualifications of General, Admiral, and Statefman. All parties, at a time when there was nothing but parties, have agreed, that his virtues were equal to his valour and abilities. His few blemiſhes are not mentioned here, but as a proof that this eulogium is not a phantom of the imagination. His adviſing the Dutch war was a fatal error to himſelf, and might have been ſo to his country and to the liberty of Europe. His perſuading Cromwell to take the Crown was an unaccountable infatuation, eſpecially as his Lordſhip was ſo zealous afterwards for the Reſtoration. It ſeems he had a fond and inexplicable paſſion for royalty, though he had early acted againſt Charles I. The Earl admired Cromwell; yet could he imagine that in any light a diadem would raiſe the Protector's character? Or how could a man, who thought Cromwell deſerved a crown, think

that Charles II. deſerved one? If his Lordſhip ſuppoſed Engliſh minds ſo framed to monarchy that they muſt recoil to it, was Cromwell a man to be tender of a conſtitution, which Charles I. had handled too roughly *? The Earl's zeal for reſtoring Charles II. could not flow from any principle of hereditary right; for he had contributed to dethrone the father, and had offered the ſon's crown to the uſurper. Lord Sandwich was ſacrificed by another man having as weak a partiality for royal blood: His Vice-Admiral, Sir Joſeph Jordan, thought the Duke of York's life better worth preſerving, and abandoned the Earl to the Dutch fire-ſhips!

It is remarkable that Admiral Montagu was the laſt Commoner who was honoured with the Garter, except one man, to whoſe virtues and merit may ſome impartial pen do as much juſtice, as I have ſatisfaction in rendering to this great perſon!

* It is often urged with great emphaſis, that when a nation has been accuſtomed for ages to ſome particular form of government, it will (though that form of government may be changed for a time) always revert to it. No argument ſeems to me to have leſs ſolidity; for unleſs the climate, the air, and the ſoil of the country, can imbibe habits of government, or infuſe them, no country can in reality have been accuſtomed to any ſort of government but during the lives of its actual inhabitants. Were men, born late in the reign of Charles I., bred to entertain irradicable prejudices in favour of royalty? It is ſuppoſed that no country is ſo *naturally* propenſe to *liberty*, as England.——It is *naturally* propenſe to *monarchy* too?—Is *monarchy* the *natural* vehicle of liberty?

We have of his Lordſhip's writings,—" A let-
" ter to Secretary Thurloe *."—" Several letters
" during his embaſſy to Spain;" publiſhed with Arlington's letters. A great character of theſe diſpatches is given in the lives of the Admirals †.—" Original letters and negotiations of Sir Rich-
" ard Fanſhaw, the Earl of Sandwich, the Earl
" of Sunderland, and Sir William Godolphin,
" wherein divers matters between the three
" Crowns of England, Spain, and Portugal, from
" the year 1663 to 1678, are ſet in a clear light."
2 vols. 8vo; and a ſingular tranſlation, called
" The art of metals, in which is declared the
" manner of their generation, and the conco-
" mitants of them, in two books, written in Spa-
" niſh by Albaro Alonzo Barba, M. A. curate
" of St. Bernard's pariſh in the imperial city of
" Potoſi, in the kingdom of Peru in the Weſt
" Indies, in the year 1640. Tranſlated in the
" year 1669, by the Right Hon. Edward Earl of
" Sandwich." Lond. 1674, ſmall 8vo. A ſhort preface of the Editor ſays, " The original was
" regarded in Spain and the Weſt Indies as an
" ineſtimable jewel, but thatfalling into the Earl's
" hands, he enriched our language with it, *being*
" *content that all our Lord the King's people ſhould*
" *be philoſophers.*"

* Vide Thurloe's State Papers, Vol. I. p. 726.

† Vol. II. p. 402.

JOHN POULETT,
MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,

GRANDSON of the Marquis mentioned above, an imitator of the Earl of Monmouth, whom I may call THE TRANSLATOR; like the preceding Lord, a prodigious ſufferer for the royal cauſe, and not more bountifully rewarded. Indeed one does not know how to believe what our hiſtories record, that his houſe at Baſing, which he defended for two years together, and which the Parliamentarians burned in revenge, contained money, jewels, and furniture, to the value of two hundred thouſand pounds. Of what was compoſed the bed valued at fourteen thouſand pounds? In every window the Marquis wrote with a diamond, *aimez Loyauté*. His epitaph was the compoſition of Dryden.

His Lordſhip tranſlated from French into Engliſh—" The Gallery of Heroic Women." Lond. 1652. Howell wrote a ſonnet in praiſe of this work *.—" Talon's Holy Hiſtory." Lond. 1653, 4to. And other books, which, ſays Antony Wood, I have not yet ſeen †.

* Vide his Letters, Book IV. let. 49.

† Vol. II. p. 525.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,

A MAN extremely known from the courſe of life into which he was forced, and who would ſoon have been forgotten in the walk of fame which he choſe for himſelf. Yet as an author he is familiar to thoſe who ſcarce know any other author—from his book of horſemanſhip. Though "amorous in poetry and muſic," as my Lord Clarendon ſays *, he was fitter to break Pegaſus for a manage, than to mount him on the ſteeds of Parnaſſus. Of all the riders of that ſteed, perhaps there have not been a more fantaſtic couple than his Grace and his faithful Ducheſs, who was never off her pillion. One of the noble hiſtorian's fineſt portraits is of this Duke; the Ducheſs has left another, more diffuſe indeed, but not leſs entertaining. It is equally amuſing to hear her ſometimes compare her Lord to Julius Cæſar, and oftener to acquaint you with ſuch anecdotes, as in what ſort of coach he went to Amſterdam. The touches on her own character are inimitable: She ſays †, "That "it pleaſed God to command his ſervant Nature "to *indue* her with a poetical and philoſophical

* Vol. II. p. 507.

† Dedication.

" genius even from her birth; for ſhe did write " ſome books even in that kind before ſhe was " twelve years of age." But though ſhe had written philoſophy, it ſeems ſhe had read none; for, at near forty, ſhe informs us, that ſhe applied to the reading of philoſophic authors, " in or- " der to learn the terms of art *." But what gives one the beſt idea of her unbounded paſſion for ſcribbling, was her ſeldom reviſing the copies of her works, " leſt it ſhould diſturb her fol- " lowing conceptions." What a picture of fooliſh nobility was this ſtately poetic couple, retired to their own little domain, and intoxicating one another with circumſtantial flattery on what was of conſequence to no mortal but themſelves! In that repoſitory of curious portraits at Welbeck is a whole length of the Ducheſs, in a theatric habit, which tradition ſays ſhe generally wore. Beſides Lord Clarendon's deſcription, and his own Ducheſs's life of this nobleman, there is a full account of him in the Biographia Britannica †, where the ample encomiums would endure ſome abatement. He ſeems to have been a man in whoſe character ridicule would find more materials than ſatire.

He publiſhed—" La method nouvelle de dreſ- " ſer les chevaux, avec figures; or the new me-

* Dedication.

† P. 1214.

" thod of managing horſes, with cuts." Antwerp, 1658, folio. This was firſt written in Engliſh, and tranſlated into French by a Walloon.—" A new method and extraordinary invention " to dreſs horſes, and work them according to " nature, by the ſubtilty of art." Lond. 1667, folio. This ſecond piece, as the Duke informs his reader, " is neither a tranſlation of the firſt, " nor an abſolute neceſſary addition to it; and " may be of uſe without the other, as the other " hath been hitherto, and ſtill is without this: " But both together will queſtionleſs do beſt." A noble edition of this work has been printed of late years in this kingdom.—" The Exile, a Co-" medy *."—" The Country Captain, a Come-" dy;" written during his baniſhment, and printed at Antwerp 1649; afterwards preſented by his Majeſty's ſervants at Blackfriars, and very much commended by Mr. Leigh.—" Variety, a " Comedy;" preſented by his Majeſty's ſervants at Blackfriars, firſt printed in 1649, and generally bound with the Country Captain. It was alſo highly commended, in a copy of verſes, by Mr. Alexander Brome.—" The Humorous Lo-" vers, a Comedy;" acted by His Royal Highneſs's ſervants. Lond. 1677, 4to. This was received with great applauſe, and eſteemed one of the beſt plays at that time.—" The triumphant

* Vide Theatr. Records, p. 57.

" Widow, or the Medley of Humours, a Come-
" dy;" acted by His Royal Highneſs's ſervants. Lond. 1677, 4to. This piece pleaſed Mr. Shadwell ſo much, that he tranſcribed part of it into his Bury-fair, one of the moſt ſucceſsful plays of of that Laureate. His Biographer ſays, " That " his Grace wrote in the manner of Ben Jonſon, " and is allowed by the beſt judges not to have " been inferior to his maſter." I cannot think theſe panegyrics very advantageous: What compoſitions, that imitated Jonſon's pedantry, and mixed well with Shadwell's poverty! Jonſon, Shadwell, and Sir William Davenant, were all patroniſed by the Duke.

His poems are ſcattered among thoſe of his Ducheſs, in whoſe plays too he wrote many ſcenes.

One does not know whether to admire the philoſophy, or ſmile at the triflingneſs of this and the laſt mentioned peer, who, after ſacrificing ſuch fortunes * for their maſter, and during ſuch calamities of their country, could accommodate their minds to the utmoſt idleneſs of literature.

* It is computed by the Ducheſs of Newcaſtle, that the loſs ſuſtained by the Duke from the civil wars rather ſurpaſſed than fell ſhort of 733,579l. *Vide the Life.*

EDWARD HYDE,
EARL OF CLARENDON,

For his comprehenſive knowledge of mankind, ſtyled * The Chancellor of Human Nature. His character, at this diſtance of time, may, ought to be impartially conſidered. His deſigning or blinded cotemporaries heaped the moſt unjuſt abuſe upon him: The ſubſequent age, when the partizans of prerogative were at leaſt the loudeſt, if not the moſt numerous, ſmit with a work that deified their martyr, have been unbounded in their encomiums. We ſhall ſteer a middle courſe, and ſeparate his great virtues, which have *not* been the foundation of his fame, from his faults as an hiſtorian, the real ſources of it.

Of all modern virtues, patriotiſm has ſtood the teſt the worſt. The great Stafford, with the eloquence of Tully, and the heroiſm of Epaminondas, had none of the ſteadineſs of the latter. Hampden, leſs ſtained, cannot but be ſuſpected of covering ambitious thoughts with the mantle of popular virtue.—In the partition of employments on a treaty with the King, his *contenting* himſelf with aſking the poſt of governor to the prince, ſeems to

* Vide Critical and Philoſophical Inquiry into the Cauſes of Prodigies and Miracles, as related by hiſtorians, quoted in Gen. Dict. Vol. VI. p. 341.

me to have had at leaſt as deep a tincture of ſelf-intereſtedneſs as my Lord Stafford had, who ſtrode at once from demagogue to prime minister. Sir Edward Hyde, who oppoſed an arbitrary court, and embraced the party of an afflicted one, muſt be allowed to have acted conſcientiouſly. A better proof was his behaviour on the Reſtoration, when the torrent of an infatuated nation entreat the King and his miniſter to be abſolute. Had Clarendon fought nothing but power, his power had never ceaſed. A corrupted court, and a blinded populace, were leſs the cauſes of the Chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful King, who could not pardon his Lordſhip's having refuſed to accept for him the ſlavery of his country. In this light my Lord Clarendon was more THE CHANCELLOR OF HUMAN NATURE, than from his knowledge of it. Like juſtice itſelf, he held the balance between the neceſſary power of the ſupreme magiſtrate and the intereſts of the people. This never-dying obligation his cotemporaries were taught to overlook, and to clamour againſt, till they removed the only man, who, if he could, would have corrected his maſter's evil government. One reads with indignation that buffooneries too low and inſipid for Bartholomew-fair, were practiſed in a court called POLITE, to make a ſilly man of wit laugh himſelf into diſgracing the only honeſt miniſter he had. Buck-

ingham, Shaftſbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and ſuch abominable men, were the exchange which the nation made for my Lord Clarendon! It ſhould not be forgot that Sir Edward Seymour carried up the charge againſt him, and that the Earl of Briſtol had before attempted his ruin, by accuſing him of being at once an enemy and a friend to the Papiſts. His ſon-in-law * did not think him the latter, or he would have interpoſed more warmly in his behalf.

Theſe I have mentioned, and almoſt every virtue of a miniſter, make his character venerable. As an hiſtorian he ſeems more exceptionable. His majeſty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his ſubject, rank him in the firſt claſs of writers—yet he has both great and little faults. Of the latter, his ſtories of ghoſts and omens are not to be defended, by ſuppoſing he did not believe them himſelf: There can be no other reaſon for inſerting them; nor is there any medium between believing and laughing at them. Perhaps even his favourite character of Lord Falkland takes too conſiderable a ſhare in the hiſtory. One loves indeed the heart that believed, till he made his friend the hero of his epic. His capital fault is, his whole work being a laboured juſtification of King Charles. No man ever delivered ſo much truth

* The Duke of York.

with ſo little ſincerity. If he relates faults, ſome palliating epithet always ſlides in; and he has the art of breaking his darkeſt ſhades with gleams of light that take off all impreſſion of horror.—One may pronounce on my Lord Clarendon, in his double capacity of ſtateſman and hiſtorian, that he acted for liberty, but wrote for prerogative.

There have been publiſhed of his Lordſhip's writing—"Many Letters to promote the Reſtoration*."—"Several Speeches in Parliament "during his Chancellorſhip, from the Reſtoration to 1667;" at leaſt ten of them.—"A full "anſwer to an infamous and traitorous pamphlet, intituled a Declaration of the Commons of "England in Parliament aſſembled, expreſſing "the grounds and reaſons of paſſing their late "reſolutions touching no farther addreſs or application to be made to the King." Lond. 1648, 4to.—"The difference and diſparity between "the eſtates and conditions of George Duke of "Buckingham and Robert Earl of Eſſex. Printed in the Reliquiæ Wottonianæ." Lond. 1672, 8vo. It is a kind of anſwer to Sir Henry Wotton's parallel of thoſe two favourites; and though written when Mr. Hyde was very young, is much preferable to the affected author it anſwers.—

* Printed in vitâ Johannis Berwick. Vide Gen. Dict. Vol. VI. p. 336.; and Biogr. Britan. Vol. IV. p. 2332.

" Animadverſions on a book called Fanaticiſm " fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church, " by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the imputation re- " futed and retorted by J. C.; by a Perſon of " Honour." Lond. 1674, 8vo. Twice printed that year.—" A Letter to the Duke of York, " and another to his daughter the Ducheſs, on " her embracing the Roman Catholic religion." —" A brief view and ſurvey of the dangerous " and pernicious errors to the Church and State, " in Mr. Hobbe's book, intituled Leviathan." Oxf. 1676, 4to. The dedication to the King is dated at Moulins, May 10. 1673.—" A Collec- " tion of ſeveral Tracts of the Right Honourable " Edward Earl of Clarendon, &c.; publiſhed " from his Lordſhip's original manuſcripts. Lond. " 1727, fol."—

He made likewiſe alterations and additions to a book intituled—" A collection of the orders " heretofore uſed in Chancery." Lond. 1661, 8vo. His Lordſhip was aſſiſted in this work by Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, Maſter of the Rolls.--- " Hiſtory of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in " Ireland," printed at London in 8vo, 1726.— " Hiſtory of the Rebellion." The firſt volume was printed at Oxford in folio, 1702; the ſecond in 1703; the third in 1704. It has been ſeveral times reprinted ſince, in ſix volumes 8vo. A

French tranſlation was printed at the Hague in 1704 and 1709, 12mo *.

His Lordſhip left beſides, in manuſcript, a ſecond part of his hiſtory; a performance long detained from, though eagerly deſired by, and at laſt bequeathed to the public by his Lordſhip's amiable deſcendant, and heir of his integrity, the late Lord Hyde and Cornbury †.

GEORGE DIGBY, EARL OF BRISTOL,

A SINGULAR perſon, whoſe life was one contradiction. He wrote againſt Popery, and embraced it; he was a zealous oppoſer of the court, and a ſacrifice for it; was conſcientiouſly converted in the midſt of his proſecution of Lord Strafford, and was moſt unconſcientiouſly a proſecutor of Lord Clarendon. With great parts, he always hurt himſelf and his friends; with romantic bravery, he was always an unſucceſsful commander. He ſpoke for the Teſt-act, though

* In the defence of the authenticity of Lord Clarendon's hiſtory, publiſhed in Hooker's Weekly Miſcellany, Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter, is, from ſeveral circumſtantial proofs, aſſerted to be author of the preface to his father's hiſtory, though it is generally attributed to Atterbury, Aldridge, and Smaldridge.

† It is not of conſequence enough to form a ſeparate article, and therefore I ſhall only mention here, that Henry Earl of Clarendon, eldeſt ſon of the Chancellor, drew up an account of the monuments in the cathedral at Wincheſter in 1683, which was continued, and was printed with the hiſtory of that church, by Samuel Gale, 1715.

a Roman Catholic, and addicted himſelf to aſtrology on the birth-day of true philoſophy.

We have of his writing—" Letters between " the Lord George Digby and Sir Kenelm Dig- " by, Knight, concerning religion." Lond. 1651. This was a controverſy on Popery, in which Lord Digby ſhows that the Roman Catholic religion has no foundation on tradition, or on the authority of the fathers, &c. Sir Kenelm was not only a Papiſt, but an occult philoſopher: If Lord Digby had happened to laugh at that nonſenſe too, he would probably have died in ſearch of the grand elixir.—" Several Speeches *."—" Se- " veral Letters †."—" A Letter to Charles the " Second, on being baniſhed from his pre- " ſence ‡."---" Elvira; or, the worſt not always " true, a Comedy." For this he was brought into Sir John Suckling's Seſſion of Poets.---" Ex- " cepta è diverſis operibus Patrum Latinorum, " MS §."---" The three firſt books of Caſſandra;" tranſlated from the French, 8vo.

He is ſaid to be author of---" A true and " impartial relation of the battle between his " Majeſty's army and that of the Rebels, near " Aileſbury, Bucks, September 20. 1643."

* A. Wood, Vol. II. p. 379.

† Ibid.

‡ Collection of Letters, Vol. II. p. 51.

§ Wood, ibid.

And I find under his name, though probably not of his writing, the following piece---" Lord " Digby's Arcana Aulica; or, Walſingham's Ma- " nual of prudential maxims for the ſtateſman " and the courtier, 1655 *."

DENZIL, LORD HOLLES,

A CHARACTER very unlike the Earl of Briſtol's; the one embraced a party with levity, and purſued it with paſſion; the other took his part on reflection, and yet could wave it, though his paſſions were concerned. The courage of Digby blazed by choice; that of Holles † burned by neceſſity. Through their life, the former acted from the impulſe of great parts; the latter of common ſenſe; and in both, the event was what in thoſe caſes it generally is; Digby was unfortunate, and admired; Holles was ſucceſsful, and leſs renowned.

On a ſtrict diſquiſition into the conduct of the latter, he ſeems to have been a patriot both by principle and behaviour, and to have thoroughly

* Harl. Catal. Vol. II. p. 755.

† A remarkable inſtance of his ſpirit was his challenging General Ireton, who pleading " that his conſcience would not permit him to fight a duel," Holles pulled him by the noſe, telling him, " That if his conſcience would " not let him give redreſs, it ought to prevent him from offering in- " juries!"

underſtood the ſtate of his country, and its relations with Europe, its dangers from royal power, from uſurpation, from anarchy, from Popery, from the increaſe of the French empire. On every criſis I have mentioned, he acted an honeſt and uniform part. He early oppoſed the enormous exertion of the prerogative by Charles I. and his miniſters, carrying up the impeachment againſt Laud, ſuffering a ſevere impriſonment for his free ſpirit, and being marked by the King in that wild attempt of accuſing the five members. Yet he ſeems to have been one of the firſt alarmed at the deſigns of thoſe who propoſed to chaſtiſe, as well as to correct; and who meaned to retain the power, as well as the office of puniſhment. At the treaty at Oxford, where he was one of the commiſſioners from the parliament, he ventured, in hopes of healing the diſtractions, to adviſe the King what to anſwer; an employment that claſhed a little with his truſt, and in which his ſagacity did not ſhine; for though the King followed his advice, it had no effect. However, the intention ſeemed upright; and his ſo eaſily forgetting the perſonal injuries he had received, reflects great honour to his memory. He refuſed to act in the proſecution againſt Lord Strafford, who was his brother-in-law, and againſt the biſhops; yet he was eſteemed the head of the Preſbyterian party; and, in the iſle of Wight, ad-

viſed his Majeſty to give up Epiſcopacy. The defects of his character ſeem to have been, that his principles were * ariſtocratic (demonſtrated by all experience to be the moſt tyrannous ſpecies of government, and never imbibed but by proud and ſelf-intereſted men), that his oppoſition to the army was too much founded on a perſonal enmity to Cromwell; and that he ſat on the trials of the regicides, who, at worſt, but chaſtiſed the faults which his Lordſhip had pointed out. Lord Holles acted zealouſly for the Reſtoration; and, while the dawn of the King's reign was unclouded, accepted employments and embaſſies from the Crown, conſiſtent with his honour and duty to his country. As ſoon as the Catholic rudder was uncovered, he again reverted to patriot oppoſition. When Sir William Temple's privy-council was eſtabliſhed, Lord Holles, though eighty-two, yet never thinking himſelf paſt ſerving his country, accepted a place in it; but died ſoon after.

While he was an exile in France, he wrote—"Memoirs of Denzil Lord Holles, Baron of Is-

* It has been objected to me, that Lord Holles's writings ſeem to argue for democracy; but it is certain that the tenor of his conduct and of his memoirs was to oppoſe and revile the low-born and popular leaders, as ſoon as they had deprived his Lordſhip and his aſſociates of their aſcendant in the commonwealth. It is in vain for a man to pretend to democratic principles, who prefers monarchy to the conſtant, natural and neceſſary conſequences of a democracy.

" field in Suſſex, from the year 1641 to 1648." Publiſhed in 1699. They are little more than the apology for his own conduct, and a virulent ſatire on his adverſaries. The extraordinary wording of the dedication takes off all hopes of impartiality. It is addreſſed " To the unparalleled " couple, Mr. Oliver St. John, his Majeſty's ſo- " licitor-general, and Mr. Oliver Cromwell, the " parliament's lieutenant-general, the two grand " deſigners of the ruin of three kingdoms." Much temper was not to be expected from an exile in a religious and civil war. From the extreme good ſenſe of his Lordſhip's ſpeeches and letters, one ſhould not have expected that weak attempt to blaſt Cromwell for a coward. How a judicatory in the TEMPLE OF FAME would laugh at ſuch witneſſes * as a Major-General Crawford and a Colonel Dalbier! Cæſar and Cromwell are not amenable to a commiſſion of oyer and terminer.

There are publiſhed, beſides—" Two letters " to the Earl of Strafford †;" publiſhed among the Strafford papers.—" A Speech in behalf of " Sir Randal Crew ‡," who had been chief juſtice of the King's bench, but was removed for delivering his opinion againſt loan-money

* Two obſcure men, whom Lord Holles quotes to prove inſtances of Cromwell's want of ſpirit.

† Vide that Collection, and Collins's Hiſtorical Account of the Families of Cavendiſh, Holles, &c. p. 100.

‡ Printed in the Diurnal Occurrences, p. 261.; and in Collins, p. 111.

—" Another * very good Speech in Parliament' " January 31. 1642, upon the poor tradeſ- " men's petition †."—" Speech at the Lords bar, " January 31. 1642, upon the impeachment " of the Earls of Northampton, Devonſhire, Mon- " mouth &c ‡."—Speech in the Guildhall §,"— " His Speech as Chairman of the Committee on " the Reſtoration ‖."—" A fine Letter to Monſieur " Van Beninghen (who had been an ambaſſador " in England from Holland) to promote an union " againſt France ¶."—" A letter from Paris to Sir " William Morrice, Secretary of State **."—" His " Remains," being a ſecond letter to a friend, concerning the judicature of the biſhops in Parliament, 1682 ††.—" Grand Queſtions concerning " the judicature of the Houſe of Peers ſtated ‡‡." —" A Pamphlet," in vindication of ſome French gentlemen falſely accuſed of a robbery §§.

* Ibid.

† Catalogue of the Middle Temple Library, p. 492.

‡ Ib. p. 491.

§ Ib. p. 493.

‖ Commons Journal, Vol. X. p. 49.

¶ Printed originally in quarto, and in Collins's ubi ſupra, p. 152.

** Ib. p. 159.

†† Biogr. Vol. IV. p. 2651.

‡‡ I have met with this title no where but in the Harl. Catal. Vol. IV. p. 771.

§§ Biogr. Vol. IV. p. 2649.

DUDLEY,
LORD NORTH,

Son of the Lord North before mentioned, was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, and ſat in many parliaments, till ſecluded by the prevailing party in that which condemned the King. From that period, Lord North lived privately in the country; and, as the biographer * of the family informs us, towards the latter end of his life, entertained himſelf with juſtice-buſineſs, books, and (as a very numerous iſſue required) economy, on which ſubject, beſides the enſuing pieces, he wrote a little tract, called—" Obſervations and advices " economical," 12mo.—" Paſſages relating to the " long Parliament," with an apologetic, or rather recantation preface. He had, it ſeems, at firſt been active againſt the King,—" Hiſtory of the Life " of the Lord Edward North, the firſt baron of " the family," addreſſed to his eldeſt ſon. Written ſenſibly and in a very good ſtyle, yet in vain attempting to give a favourable impreſſion of his anceſtor, who appears to have been a very time-ſerving perſon. Though chancellor of the augmentation-office on the ſuppreſſion of convents,

* Vide Roger North's Life of Lord Keeper Guildford, in the Preface.

and though he had married his ſon to the Duke of Northumberland's daughter-in-law, he was immediately in favour with Queen Mary, and made a baron by her!—" Eſſays *." Printed in 1682. The ſubjects are, " I. Light in the way " to Paradiſe. II. Of Truth. III. Of Goodneſs. " IV. Of Eternity. V. Of original Sin."

JAMES TOUCHET, EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN, AND BARON AUDLEY.

If this Lord, who led a very martial life, had not taken the pains to record his own actions, (which however he has done with great frankneſs and ingenuity), we ſhould know little of his ſtory, our hiſtorians ſcarce mentioning him; and even our writers of anecdotes, as Burnet, or of tales and circumſtances, as Roger North, not giving any account of a court-quarrel occaſioned by his Lordſhip's memoirs. Antony Wood alone has preſerved this event, but has not made it intelligible. The Earl was a Catholic, far from a bigotted one, having ſtiffly oppoſed the Pope's nuntio in Ireland †, and treating the Monks with very little ceremony when he found them dabbling

* Collins's Peerage, Vol. IV. p. 360. laſt edit.

† Vide his Memoirs, p. 121.

in ſedition *. He himſelf had been a commander in the Iriſh rebellion for the confederate Catholics, but afterwards made all the amends he could to the King's cauſe, ſerving under the Marquiſes of Ormond and Clanrickarde. A little before the ruin of the latter, Lord Caſtlehaven was diſpatched by him to the young King at Paris, whoſe ſervice, when he found deſperate, he engaged with the great Prince of Condè then in rebellion; attended that hero in moſt of his celebrated actions; returned to England on the Reſtoration; entered into the Spaniſh ſervice in Flanders; was witneſs to the unſucceſsful dawn of King William's glory; and died in 1684. He wrote—"The Earl of Caſtlehaven's review, or "his memoirs of his engagement and carriage in "the Iriſh wars." Enlarged and corrected, with an appendix and poſtſcript. Lond. 1684. This I ſuppoſe was the ſecond edition. The Earl had been much cenſured for his ſhare in the Iriſh rebellion, and wrote thoſe memoirs to explain his conduct rather than to excuſe it; for he freely confeſſes his faults, and imputes them to provocations from the government of that kingdom, to whoſe raſhneſs and cruelty, conjointly with the votes and reſolutions of the Engliſh parliament, he aſcribes the maſſacre. There are no dates, like method, and leſs ſtyle in theſe me-

* Memoirs, p. 142.

moirs; defects atoned in some measure by a martial honesty. Soon after their publication, the Earl of Anglesey, Lord Privy Seal, wrote to ask a copy. Lord Castlehaven sent him one, but denying the work as his. Anglesey, who had been a Commissioner in Ireland for the Parliament, thinking himself affected by this narrative, published Castlehaven's letter, with observations and reflections very abusive on the Duke of Ormond, which occasioned, first a printed controversy, and then a trial before the privy council: the event of which was, that Anglesey's first letter was voted a scandalous libel, and himself removed from the custody of the privy seal; and that the Earl of Castlehaven's memoirs, on which he was several times examined, and which he owned were declared a scandalous libel on the government; a censure that seems very little founded: There is not a word that can authorise that sentence from the council of Charles II. but the imputation on the Lords Justices of Charles I. for I suppose the privy council did not pique themselves on vindicating the honour of the Republican Parliament! Bishop Morely wrote "a true account of the whole "proceedings betwixt James Duke of Ormond, "and Arthur Earl of Anglesey *." Folio. More of this affair will be found in the article of Anglesey.

* Wood, Vol. II. p. 774.

HENRY PIERPOINT, MARQUIS OF DORCHESER,

Appeared but little in the character of an author, though he ſeems to have had as great foundation for being ſo, as any on the liſt. He * ſtudied ten or twelve hours a-day for many years: was admitted a Bencher of Gray's-Inn for his knowledge of the law, and Fellow of the College of Phyſicians for his proficience in medicine and anatomy.

He publiſhed—"A ſpeech, ſpoken in the Houſe "of Lords concerning the right of Biſhops to ſit "in Parliament, May 21. 1641."—"Another "concerning the lawfulneſs and conveniency of "their intermeddling in temporal affairs, May 24. "1641."—"Speech to the Trained Bands of "Nottinghamſhire at Neward, July 13. 1641." —"Letter to John Lord Roos, February 25. "1659." This Lord was ſon-in-law of the Marquis, and was then proſecuting a divorce from his wife for adultery. Wood ſays, that this Lord Roos (afterwards Duke of Rutland), aſſiſted by Samuel Butler, returned a buffoon anſwer, to which the Marquis replied with another paper intituled—"The reaſons why the Marquis of Dor- "cheſter printed this letter, together with his

* Wood's Faſti, Vol. II. p. 22.

" anſwer to a printed paper called a true and " perfect copy of the Lord Roos his anſwer to " the Marquis of Dorcheſter's letter."

Wood adds, " He, the ſaid Marquis, hath, as " it is probable, other things extant, or at leaſt " fit to be printed, which I have not yet ſeen."

JOHN WILMOT, EARL OF ROCHESTER,

A MAN whom the muſes were fond to inſpire, and aſhamed to avow, and who practiſed, without the leaſt reſerve, that ſecret which can make verſes more read for their defects than for their merits: The art is neither commendable nor difficult. Moraliſts proclaim loudly that there is no wit in indecency. It is very true. Indecency is far from conferring wit; but it does not deſtroy it neither. Lord Rocheſter's poems have much more obſcenity than wit, more wit than poetry, more poetry than politeneſs. One is amazed at hearing the age of Charles II. called polite. Becauſe the Preſbyterians and Religioniſts had affected to call every thing by a Scripture name, the new court affected to call every thing by its own name. That court had no pretenſions to politeneſs, but by its reſemblance to another age, which called its own groſſneſs polite, the age of Ariſtophanes. Would a Scythian

have been civilized by the Athenian ſtage, or a Hottentot by the drawing-room of Charles II.? The characters and anecdotes being forgot, the ſtate-poems of that time are a heap of ſenſeleſs ribaldry, ſcarcely in rhime, and more ſeldom in metre. When Satyrs were brought to court, no wonder the Graces would not truſt themſelves there.

The writings of this NOBLE and BEAUTIFUL Count, as Antony Wood * calls him, for his Lordſhip's vices were among the fruits of the Reſtoration, and conſequently not unlovely in that biographer's eyes, in the order they were publiſhed, at leaſt as they are ranged by that author, were—" A Satire againſt Mankind," printed in one ſheet in folio, June 1679. It is more than an imitation of Boileau. One Griffith a miniſter wrote againſt it. We are told that Andrew Marvel uſed to ſay, " That Rocheſter was " the only man in England that had the true " vein of ſatire." A very wrong judgment: Indelicacy does not ſpoil flattery more than it does ſatire.—" On Nothing, a poem." Printed on one ſide of a ſheet of paper in two columns.—" Poems on ſeveral occaſions." Antwerp, Lond. 1680, 8vo. Among his poems are ſome by other hands, falſely imputed to him. " The Ramble " in St, James's Park," was claimed by one Alex-

* Athen. Oxen. Vol. II. p. 655.

ander Ratchliffe of Gray's Inn. It ſeems his Lordſhip, when dying, had ordered all his immoral writings to be burned.—But the age was not without its Curls to preſerve ſuch treaſures!—"A Letter on his death-bed to Dr. Burnet." Lond. 1680, one ſheet folio.—"Valentinian, a "tragedy of John Fletcher, as it is altered by "the late Earl of Rocheſter," and acted at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane. Lond. 1685, 4to. There is a large preface and encomium on the author and his writings by Mr. Wolſeley.—"Poems, &c. on ſeveral occaſions, with Valen-"tinian, a tragedy." Lond. 1691, 8vo. To this edition are prefixed, "Poems on the death of "the Earl," &c.—Under the Earl's name are printed ſeveral pieces in "A collection of poems "by ſeveral hands, &c." Lond. 1693, 8vo. As alſo, "A tranſlation from Horace, in Examen "Poeticum; the third part of Miſcellany Poems, "&c." Lond. 1693*.—"A Song, in imitation "of Sir John Eaton's Song †."—And in the "Annual Miſcellany for the year 1694, being "the fourth part of Miſcellany Poems, &c." Lond. 8vo, are aſcribed to Lord Rocheſter, "A "Lyric, imitated from Cornelius Gallius; Apol-"lo's grief for having killed Hyacinth by acci-"dent, in imitation of Ovid; and a Song."—"A

* Page. 262.

† Ib. p. 424.

" Lampoon on the Lord Mulgrave," ſaid to be in Mr. Sheldon's library, MS.—" On the ſup-" poſed author of a late poem in defence of ſa-" tire, with Rocheſter's anſwer." MS.—" The " works of the Earls of Rocheſter, Roſcommon, " Dorſet, &c." two volumes in one, Lond. 1718, without any name of printer *.—" Fifty-four " letters to Henry Seville and others †."—" Se-" ven more to his wife and ſon ‡."—" Another " in the Literary Magazine for January 1758." —He left beſides, with ſeveral other papers (as the late Lord Bolingbroke has ſaid), a hiſtory of the intrigues of the court of Charles II. in a ſeries of letters to his friend Henry Seville; but, upon the Earl's death, his mother, a very devout lady of the family of St. John, ordered all his papers to be burned.

ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTSBURY.

As Lord Rocheſter was immerſed only in the vices of that reign, his was an innocent character compared to thoſe who were plunged in its crimes. A great weight of the latter fell to the ſhare of the Lord in queſtion, who had canted ty-

* It was printed by Curl.

† Vide Collection of Letters, Vol. II. publiſhed by Dodſley, 1755.

‡ Whartoniana, Vol. II. p. 161.

ranny under Cromwell, practiſed it under Charles II. and who had diſgraced the cauſe of liberty, by being the buſieſt inſtrument for it, when every other party had rejected him. It was the weakeſt vanity in him to brag that Cromwell would have made him King: The beſt he could hope for was not to be believed; if true, it only proved that Cromwell took him for a fool. That he ſhould have acted in the trials of the regicides was but agreeable to his character——or to his want of it! Let us haſten to his works: He was rather a copious writer for faction, than an author; for in no light can one imagine that he wiſhed to be remembered.

" A letter from Sir Anthony Aſhley Cooper, " Thomas Scot, J. Berners, and J. Weaver, Eſ- " quires, delivered to the Lord Fleetwood, own- " ing their late actions in endeavouring to ſecure " the Tower of London, and expoſtulating his " Lordſhip's defection from his engagements un- " to the Parliament," printed in 1659, and mentioned in no catalogue of Lord Shaftſbury's works.—" The fundamental conſtitutions of " Carolina." London, ſeven ſheets folio; dated March 1. 1669 *.—" A ſeaſonable Speech made " by Sir A. Aſhley Cooper in the Houſe of Com- " mons 1659, againſt the new Peers and power

* For the following liſt of his works, *vide* Wood, Vol. II. p. 725.

" of the Houſe of Lords *."—" Speech on Lord " Treaſurer Clifford taking his oath in the Ex- " chequer, December 5. 1672."—" Several " Speeches to both Houſes at the opening of " the Parliament, February 4. and 5. 1672."--- " Speech to Serjeant Edward Thurland in the " Exchequer-chamber, when he was made one " of the Barons of the Exchequer, January 24. " 1672." Reprinted in 1681; to ſhow the author's mutability, it containing zealous arguments for the prerogative, and a moſt favourable character of the Duke of York.---" Speech on the " Lord Treaſurer Oſborn taking his oath in the " Exchequer, June 26. 1673."---" Speech in " both Houſes of Parliament, October 27. 1673." " Speech in the Houſe of Lords, October 20. " 1675," upon the debate for appointing a day to hear Dr. T. Shirley's caſe.—" Speech in the " Houſe of Lords, March 25. 1679," upon occaſion of the Houſe reſolving itſelf into a grand committee, to conſider the ſtate of England.— " Speech lately made by a noble Peer of the " realm, November 1680." This was never ſpoken, and was by order of the Lords, burnt by the hands of the hangman. It flattered the Scots; and was anſwered anonymouſly in a pamphlet called, " A letter from Scotland, written occa- " ſionally upon the Speech made by a noble

* Buckingham's Works, Vol. I. p. 324.

Peer of this realm."—" Two ſeaſonable diſcourſes " concerning this preſent parliament," Oxon. (Lond.) 1675, 4to. The firſt diſcourſe is intituled, " The debate or argument for diſſolv- " ing this preſent parliament, and the calling " frequent and new parliaments." The ſecond, " A letter from a parliament-man to his friend, " concerning the proceedings of the Houſe of " Commons this laſt ſeſſion, begun October 13. " 1675." Both were anſwered in a book called " A Packet of advices, Part I."—" A letter " from a Perſon of quality to his friend in the " country, 1675." 4to. publiſhed after the prorogation of parliament in November that year. It was written againſt the Teſt *, and was anſwered by Marchmont Needham, in his " Pack- " et of advices to the men of Shaftſbury." It is remarkable that this Needham, who, it is ſaid, firſt wrote an abuſive journal, called Mercurius Pragmaticus, againſt the parliament, had afterwards been retained by the regicides to write againſt the royal family, and was now hired by the court to write againſt one who had been almoſt as deeply engaged againſt the King.--- " His caſe at the King's-bench on his confine- " ment in the Tower." Lond. 1679.—" Ex- " pedient for ſettling the nation, diſcourſed

* Not what is now called the Teſt, but one in favour of paſſive obedience.

" with his Majeſty in the Houſe of Peers at " Oxford, March 24. 1680." Lond. 1681.; one ſheet 4to. The expedient was the ſettlement of the crown on the Duke of Monmouth.— " No Proteſtant plot; or, the preſent pretended " conſpiracy of Proteſtants againſt the King's " government, diſcovered to be a conſpiracy of " Papiſts againſt the King and his Proteſtant " ſubjects." Lond. 1681. Of this, Lord Shaftſbury was not the avowed, but reputed author. His ſervant, who carried it to the preſs, is ſaid to have been committed to priſon. Being partly anſwered in a pamphlet, intituled " A plea for " ſucceſſion in oppoſition to popular excluſion," there was publiſhed " The ſecond part of no " Proteſtant plot," Lond. 1682.—" A third part" ſaid to be written by one Robert Ferguſon under the direction of Shaftſbury: all the three parts were a vindication of him. The laſt was anſwered under the title of " A letter to a friend, con- " taining certain obſervations upon ſome paſſages " in a late libel, intituled a Third Part, &c."— " A modeſt account of the preſent poſture of af- " fairs in England, with a particular reference " to the Earl of Shaftſbury's caſe, and a vindi- " cation of him from two pretended letters of a " noble peer" (Marquis of Halifax). This was not owned; but was imputed to the Earl by Sir Roger L'Eſtrange in his Obſervator, a gazette

of the oppoſite faction.—" The Earl of Eſſex's " ſpeech at the delivery of the petition to the " King, January 25. 1680." The petition was for a parliament.

Wood imputes to Shaftſbury too---" A vindi- " cation of the Aſſociation ;" but at the ſame time ſays, that the Earl's ſervant being ſeized as he was carrying it to the preſs, owned it to be Ferguſon's. The ſame author mentions the Earl's publiſhing an apology in Holland, but does not give the title of it.---" Three letters *, written " during his impriſonment in the Tower, to the " King, to the Duke of York, and to a Lord, " not named."---" The character of the Honour- " able William Haſtings of Woodlands in Hamp- " ſhire, ſecond ſon of Francis Earl of Hunting- " ton," printed originally in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, and lately in the Connoiſſeur, Vol. III. It is a curious and well-drawn portrait of our ancient Engliſh gentry.

Wood ſays, that among his Lordſhip's papers were found, but uncertain if written by him--- " Some obſervations † concerning the regulating " elections for parliament."

One cannot but obſerve with concern what I have before remarked, that writing the life of a man is too apt to inſtil partiality for the ſubject.

* Printed in Collins's Peerage : *vide* Shaftſbury.

† They are printed among Somers's Tracts, Vol. I.

The hiſtory of Lord Shaftſbury in the Biographia is almoſt a panegyric; whereas a bon-mot of the Earl himſelf, was his trueſt character: Charles II. ſaid to him one day, "Shaftſbury, I believe "thou art the wickedeſt fellow in my dominions." He bowed, and replied, "Of a ſubject, Sir, I "believe I am *."

HENEAGE FINCH, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

FEW families have produced ſo many conſiderable men as the Houſe of Finch has in late reigns; men who have owed their preferments to themſelves, not to favour. The Lord in queſtion roſe, through the great ſteps of the law, from Solicitor to Attorney General, to Lord Keeper, to Lord Chancellor, to an Earldom. Though employed in the moſt difficult part of the reign of Charles II. his character remained untainted. Antony Wood repreſents him as a great temporizer. He certainly neither offended the court nor the patriots. Had he ſhown great partiality to the latter, there is no doubt but the King would have diſmiſſed him, being by no means ſo dangerous a man as his predeceſſor Shaftſbury. That his complaiſance for the prerogative was not unbounded, was manifeſt by the

* North's Examen.

King being obliged to ſet the ſeal himſelf to the Earl of Danby's pardon. The truth is, the Earl of Nottingham was neither violent nor timid. When he pronounced ſentence on the Lord Viſcount Stafford, he did not ſcruple to ſay, "Who "can doubt now that London was burned by "the Papiſts?" Burnet calls this declaration indecent: If it was ſo to the unhappy convict, it was certainly no flattery to the predominant faction at court. This ſpeech was reckoned the maſterpiece of his eloquence; and his eloquence was much celebrated. Burnet ſays * it was affected, laboured, and too conſtant on all occaſions; and that his Lordſhip lived to find it much deſpiſed. The Biſhop allows his probity; and, in another place †, ſpeaks of him with the greateſt encomiums. Dryden has drawn a beautiful character of him in his Abſalom and Achitophel, under the name of Amri. Others ‡ have called him "The Engliſh Cicero, the Engliſh Roſcius."

Pieces of his publiſhed, are—"Several Speeches "and Diſcourſes on the Trials of the Regicides." He was then Solicitor General.—"Speeches to "both Houſes of Parliament," while Lord Keeper and Lord Chancellor.—"Speech at pro-"nouncing ſentence on William Lord Viſcount

* Vol. I. p. 365.

† Preface to the ſecond Volume of his Hiſtory of the Reformation.

‡ Wood, Vol. II. p. 719.; where ſee the following account of his works.

" Stafford, December 7. 1680." Printed with the trial.—" Speech againſt the Bill of Exclu-" ſion *."---" Anſwers by his Majeſty's command " to ſeveral addreſſes preſented to his Majeſty at " Hampton-court, May 19. 1681." London, one ſheet folio.---" His arguments upon a decree in " a cauſe in the Howard family; wherein the " ſeveral ways and methods of limiting a truſt " for a term of ten years are fully debated." Lond. 1685, nine ſheets folio.

His Lordſhip left in manuſcript---" Chancery " Reports."

LORD KEEPER GUILDFORD,

Was younger ſon of the Lord North before mentioned. Burnet and Kennet have given no very favourable character of the Keeper: his relation, Roger North, has defended him in a very bulky work, which, however, does not contribute much to raiſe our ideas either of the writer or his ſubject †. If that performance and its companion, the Examen, had nothing elſe ridiculous in them,

* Vide Buckingham's Works, Vol. II.

† It is very remarkable that two peers of this race have ſuffered by apologies written for them by two of their own relations; but with this difference naturally attending the performances of a ſenſible man and a weak one: Dudley, Lord North, has ſhown himſelf an artful and elegant hiſtorian; Roger North, a miſerable biographer.

it would be ſufficient to blaſt their reputation, that they aim at decrying that excellent magiſtrate, the Lord Chief Juſtice Hale; and that Charles II. and that wretch the Duke of Lauderdale, the King's taking money from France, and the ſeizure of the charter of London, are ſome of the men, and ſome of the meaſures the author defends!

This Lord Guildford wrote—"An alphabeti-" cal Index of verbs neuter," printed with Lilly's grammar: Compiled while he was at Bury-ſchool *.—"Argument in a caſe between Soams " and Bernadiſton †."—"His argument on a " Trial between Charles Howard and the Duke " of Norfolk;" printed with that caſe.—"The " King's declaration on the Popiſh plot;" compoſed chiefly by his Lordſhip ‡.—"A paper on " the gravitation of fluids, conſidered in the blad-" ders of fiſhes §."—"An anſwer to a paper of " Sir Samuel Moreland on his Static Barometer." This was never printed ‖.---"A philoſophical " eſſay on Muſic;" printed by Martin, printer to the Royal Society, 1677.---"Lord Chief Ju-" ſtice North's narrative to the Houſe of Com-" mons, of what Bedloe had ſworn before him

* Vide Life, p. 12.

† Ib. p. 159.

‡ Ib. p. 259.

§ Printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. II. p 845.

‖ Life, p. 293.

" at Briſtol."---" A narrative of ſome paſſages in, " or relating to the long Parliament, by Sir Fran- " cis North, afterwards Lord Keeper of the great " ſeal *."—" Many notes of caſes, fragments of " tranſactions at court," and other papers pub- liſhed whole or in part, in various parts of his life by Roger North, and in the Examen.

JOHN ROBARTES, EARL OF RADNOR,

" Was a man of a moroſe and cynical temper, " juſt in his adminiſtration, but vicious under the " appearances of virtue: Learned beyond any " man of his quality, but intractable, ſtiff and " obſtinate, proud and jealous." Theſe are Bur- net's words †: Wood ſays ‡, he was a Colonel for the Parliament; that he fought deſperately at Edgehill, and afterwards at Newberry, where he was field-marſhal, but grew to diſlike the vio- lences of his party, and retired till the Reſtora- tion, when he was made Lord Privy Seal, " but " giving not that content was expected, he was " ſent into Ireland to be Lord Lieutenant there; " and his government being diſliked, he was re- " called and made Lord Preſident." We are

* Somers's Tracts, Vol. I.
† Vol. I. p. 98.
‡ Vol. I. p. 778.

not told how he diſappointed the King's expectations; probably *not* by too great complaiſance; nor why his adminiſtration, which Burnet calls *juſt*, was diſliked. If it is true, that he was a good governor, the preſumption will be, that his rule was not diſliked by thoſe to whom, but from whom he was ſent *. However, not to judge too hardly of Charles II. we may not depend too much upon the Biſhop's account of the Earl's government, if the fruits of it were no better than thoſe of his great learning; all that is recorded of his writing bearing this canting title, ---" A diſcourſe of the vanity of the creature, " grounded on Eccl. i. 2." Lond. 1673, 8vo.

Wood ſays, that he left one or two more treatiſes fitted for the preſs.

ARTHUR ANNESLEY, EARL OF ANGLESEY,

WHILE a private young man was engaged on the ſide of Charles I. whoſe party he quitted early to embrace that of the Parliament: By

* Since the firſt edition, I find this conjecture confirmed by a letter of Andrew Marvel, who ſays, " that *his friends* were daily repreſenting him to the King in the worſt character, that the King had reſolved to recal him, and that he himſelf, tired out with continual checks and countermands hence, in matters which he thought were agreed to him before he went, wrote a ſhort letter to the King, deſiring to be diſmiſſed from all employments whatever, which ſhould be his laſt requeſt."

Marvel's Works, Vol. II. p. 51.

them he was intruſted as Commiſſioner of Ulſter, where he performed good ſervice to the Proteſtant cauſe. Wood ſays, he took both the covenant and engagement; but the latter is contradicted *. It is certain that he ſeems to have lain by during the reign of Cromwell, and that he was not truſted either by the rump or by the army. When the ſecluded members were reſtored, he returned to parliament, and was choſen Preſident of the Council of State, in which capacity he was active for the Reſtoration, and was diſtinguiſhed amongſt thoſe who, "coming in at "the eleventh hour," received greater wages than men who had loſt their all in defending the vineyard. He was made a Baron, an Earl, Treaſurer of the Navy, Commiſſioner for reſettling Ireland, Lord Privy Seal, and might, we are told †, have been Prime Miniſter, if he had not declined it to avoid envy. As he declined no other power under no kind of government, this anecdote is ſuſpicious; and I ſhould much queſtion whether ever any man declined being Prime Miniſter for *that* reaſon. Engaging in a controverſy with the Earl of Caſtlehaven, as has been mentioned; and that drawing on another with the Duke of Ormond, he was diſgraced; though the author of his life in the Biographia

* Vide his Life in the Biograph. Brit.

† Happy Future State of England, p. 5.

aſcribes the cauſe of his fall to a remonſtrance which he had preſented to the King, in which he took much liberty with his Majeſty, and greater with the religion of the Duke of York. This piece being reſented, though it was not thought proper, ſays the Biographer, to expreſs ſo much, the Duke of Ormond was perſuaded to exhibit a charge againſt the Earl, which was made the pretence for removing him; but for this ſecret hiſtory no authority is quoted. The Duke's letter, taxing the Earl with breach of friendſhip, is preſerved *, is written with great ſpirit, and has this remarkable period: "I was not willing "to believe that book to be of your Lordſhip's "compoſing, and hoped ſome of the ſuborned "libellers of the age had endeavoured to imitate "your Lordſhip, and not you them." The Earl's anſwer, though inferior, does not want firmneſs. He paſſed the reſt of his time in retirement, and died juſt as ſome thought he would have been appointed Lord Chancellor to James II. in 1686: A ſuppoſition moſt improbable. I do not think ſo ill of this Lord as to believe he could ſupplant Jefferies, who was then in poſſeſſion of the ſeals, and who, without derogation from the ſubſervience of any judge that ever was, excelled in moulding the law to the purpoſes of a court.

* Life ubi ſupra.

Of this Lord we have three characters by very different hands. Antony Wood, the high church ſatiriſt, repreſents him as an artful time ſerver; by principle a Calviniſt, by policy a favourer of the Papiſts. Biſhop Burnet, as ungentle on the other ſide, paints him as a tedious and ungraceful orator, as a grave abandoned, and corrupt man, whom no party would truſt. The benign author of the Biographia Britannica (a work which, notwithſtanding its ſingular merit, I cannot help calling Vindicatio Britannica, or a defence of every * body) humanely applies his ſoftening pencil, is ſucceſsful in blotting out ſome † ſpots, and attempts to varniſh every one. Wood had ſeverely animadverted on the Earl's ſitting in judgment on the regicides. The Biographer extols it as an act of the greateſt loyalty and honour. But under favour it not only appears a ſervile complaiſance, but glaring injuſtice. The Earl had gone moſt lengths with thoſe men; in ſhort, had acted with them in open rebellion to his ſovereign. The putting to death that ſovereign, could by no means be the guilty part of their oppoſition. If a king deſerves to be oppoſed by force of arms, he deſerves death: If he reduces his ſubjects to that extremity, the

* See particularly the lives of Dudley, aſſociate of Empſon; of the Duke of Northumberland; of Shaftſbury; and of Arlington.

† As his not taking the engagement, and the accuſation of corruption,

blood ſpilt in the quarrel lies on him——the executing him afterwards is a mere formality.

That his Lordſhip ſailed with the times, remains notorious. Thoſe principles muſt be of an * accommodating temper, which could ſuffer the ſame man to be Preſident of a republican council of ſtate, and recommend him for Chancellor to an arbitrary and popiſh king. Once when the Earl of Eſſex charged him in the Houſe of Lords with being prayed for by the Papiſts, Angleſey ſaid, "He believed it was not ſo; but if "Jews in their ſynagogues, or Turks in their "moſques, would pray for him unaſked, he "ſhould be glad to be the better for their de-"votion." Had he really been nominated to the Chancellorſhip by James II. probably he would have pleaded, That it was not of his ſeeking, but owing to the prayers of the Catholics, and he was glad to be the better for them.

In anſwer to the Biſhop's accuſation of no party truſting him, the Biographer pleads that his Lordſhip enjoyed for two and twenty years the confidence of Charles II. The fact † does not appear to be true; and were it true, would be no juſtification. It is well known what qualifications could recommend a man to the confi-

* He was twice commiſſioner for ſettling Ireland, once under the Parliament, the other time under Charles II.

† The office of Lord Privy-Seal is no place of confidence, nor is it any where ſaid that the Earl had any particular ſhare of the King's favour.

dence of Charles. When Lord Clarendon loſt it in ſeven years by his merit, it were ignominy to have preſerved it two and twenty.

This Earl of Angleſey wrote—" A Letter to " William Lenthall, Speaker to the Rump, from " Mr. Anneſsly, expoſtulating with him on ac- " count of his being excluded the Houſe for not " taking the engagement;" printed in a pam- " phlet called " England's Confuſion *."—" The " Truth Unveiled, in behalf of the Church of " England †, &c;" being a vindication of Mr. John Standiſh's ſermon before the King, 1676. This being an anſwer to Mr. Robert Grove's vindication of the conforming Clergy from the unjuſt aſperſion of hereſy, was replied to by Grove; and by a letter to the author of the vindication of Mr. Standiſh's ſermon. With " Truth Un- " veiled" was publiſhed, a piece on Tranſub- ſtantiation, intituled—" Reflections on that diſ- " courſe, which a Maſter of Arts (once) of the " Univerſity of Cambridge calls *Rational*, pre- " ſented in print to a perſon of honour, 1676." —This was anſwered in a tract, called, " Roman " tradition examined."—" A Letter from a per- " ſon of honour in the country, written to the " Earl of Caſtlehaven, being Obſervations and " Reflections on his Lordſhip's memoirs concern-

* Biogr. p. 151.

† Athenæ, Vol. II. p. 790.

" ing the wars of Ireland." Lond. 1681, 8vo. Beſides this letter, which occaſioned the diſpute before mentioned, was another book publiſhed, intituled, " Brief reflections on the Earl of Caſtle-" haven's Memoirs, written by Dr. Edmund Bor-" laſe, author of the Hiſtory of the Iriſh Rebel-" lion."—" A true account of the whole pro-" ceedings between James Duke of Ormond and " Arthur Earl of Angleſey, before the King and " Council, &c." Lond. 1682, folio,—" A Letter " in anſwer to the Duke of Ormond's *."—" A " Letter of remarks upon Jovian." Lond. 1683. —" The Hiſtory of the late Commotions and " Troubles in Ireland, from the Rebellion in " 1641, till the Reſtoration in 1660." This hiſtory is loſt, and is ſuſpected to have been purpoſely deſtroyed by perſons who were intereſted to ſuppreſs it †.—" The King's right of indulgence " in ſpiritual matters, with the equity thereof " aſſerted." Printed by Hen. Care, in 1687. Of this piece (which was calculated to attack the teſt and penal laws againſt Papiſts) it is remarkable, that the noble author had been a republican, and paſſed for a Preſbyterian; and that the printer was the ſame perſon, who, in the foregoing reign, had been proſecuted for publiſhing " The Weekly Packet of Advice from Rome;"

* Biogr. p. 154.

† Collins's Peerage in Angleſey.

one of the political pieces that raiſed moſt clamour againſt the Papiſts *.—" Memoirs, inter-" mixed with moral, political, and hiſtorical ob-" ſervations, by way of diſcourſe, in a letter (to " Sir Peter Pett), to which is prefixed, a letter " written by his Lordſhip during his retirement " from court, in the year 1685." Lond. 1693, 8vo, publiſhed by Sir Peter Pett, Knight, Advocate General for the kingdom of Ireland, and author of " The happy future ſtate of England." The title Memoirs has no kind of relation to the work, which was a ſort of rambling eſſay, attempting at once to defend a Popiſh king and the Proteſtant religion. The genuineneſs of theſe memoirs was diſputed by his ſon-in-law Lord Haverſham †.—" The Earl of Angleſey's ſtate of the " government and kingdom, prepared and in-" tended for his Majeſty King Charles II. in the " year 1682; but the ſtorm impending, growing " ſo high, prevented it then. With a ſhort vin-" dication of his Lordſhip from ſeveral aſperſions " caſt on him, in a pretended letter that carries " the title of his Memoirs," by Sir John Thompſon, Bart. afterwards Lord Haverſham ‡. This was the remonſtrance hinted at above, and was dated April 27. 1682.—" The privileges of the

* Ant. Wood.

† See the next article.

‡ Somers's Tracts, Vol. I. p. 186.

" Houſe of Lords and Commons argued and ſtat-
" ed in two conferences between both Houſes,
" April 19, and 22. 1671; to which is added, a
" diſcourſe wherein the rights of the Houſe of
" Lords are truly aſſerted. With learned re-
" marks on the ſeeming arguments and pretend-
" ed precedents, offered at that time againſt their
" Lordſhips;" written by the Right Honourable Arthur, Earl of Angleſey, Lord Privy Seal. Theſe conferences were managed by the Earl, and concerned a bill for impoſitions on merchandiſe, which had occaſioned a diſpute between the two Houſes on the old ſubject of the ſole right of taxing, claimed by the Commons.

Beſides theſe, we are told * that ſome valuable pieces of this Earl have been loſt, and that he wrote a certain large and learned diſcourſe on the errors of Popery, in his younger years, which ſome of his friends would have perſuaded him to publiſh at the time of the Popiſh plot; but he was diſſuaded by his friend Sir Peter ——, probably he would not the leſs have written his piece againſt the Teſt.

His Diary † is ſaid to have been in the poſſeſſion of one Mr. Ryley in 1693; and his Lordſhip is ſuppoſed to have digeſted Whitlock's memoirs.

* North's Life, p. 39.

† Biogr. p. 157. marg. note.

GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

When this extraordinary man, with the figure and genius of Alcibiades, could equally charm the Preſbyterian Fairfax, and the diſſolute Charles; when he alike ridiculed that witty King and his ſolemn Chancellor; when he plotted the ruin of his country with a cabal of bad miniſters, or, equally unprincipled, ſupported its cauſe with bad patriots; one laments that ſuch parts ſhould have been devoid of every virtue. But when Alcibiades turns chemiſt, when he is a real bubble, and a viſionary miſer; when ambition is but a frolic; when the worſt deſigns are for the fooliſheſt ends; contempt extinguiſhes all reflections on his character.

The portrait of this Duke has been drawn by four maſterly hands: Burnet has hewn it out with his rough chiſſel; Count Hamilton * touched it with that ſlight delicacy that finiſhes, while it ſeems but to ſketch; Dryden † catched the living likeneſs; Pope ‡ completed the hiſtorical reſemblance. Yet the abilities of this Lord appear in no inſtance more amazing, than that be-

* Vide Memoirs de Grammont.

† Zimri in Abſalom and Achitophel.

‡ In the Epiſtle to Lord Bathurſt.

ing expoſed by two of the greateſt poets, he has expoſed one of them ten times more ſeverely. Zimri is an admirable portrait; but Bayes an original creation. Dryden ſatirized Buckingham; but Villiers made Dryden ſatirize himſelf.

An inſtance of aſtoniſhing quickneſs is related of this Duke: Being preſent at the firſt repreſentation of one of Dryden's pieces of heroic nonſenſe, where a lover ſays,

My wound is great, becauſe it is ſo ſmall.

The Duke cried out,

Then 'twould be greater, were it none at all.

The play was inſtantly damned.

His Grace wrote---" The Rehearſal," 1671. ---" The Chances, a Comedy," altered from Fletcher.---" Reflections upon Abſalom and A-" chitophel *."—" A Speech in the Houſe of " Lords, November 16. 1675, for leave to bring " in a bill of indulgence to all Proteſtant Diſ-" ſenters;" printed with Lord Shaftſbury's ſpeech (above mentioned) for appointing a day to hear Dr. Shirley's caſe †.—" A ſhort diſcourſe upon " the reaſonableneſs of men's having a religion " or worſhip of God." Lond. 1685. It paſſed through three editions. Soon after the firſt edition, came out, " A ſhort anſwer to his Grace " the Duke of Buckingham's papers concerning

* Athenæ, Vol. II. p. 806.

† Ib. p. 725.

" religion, toleration, and liberty of conſcience ;" to which the Duke made a ludicrous and very good anſwer, called—" The Duke of Bucking- " ham his Grace's letter to the unknown author " of a paper intituled A Short Anſwer, &c *." Lond. 1685. This occaſioned ſeveral more pamphlets.---" A demonſtration of the Deity," publiſhed a little before his Grace's death.---" Verſes " on two lines of Mr. Edward Howard ;" printed in the third part of Miſcellany Poems, 1693.—" A Tranſlation of Horace's Ode begin- " ning, Fortuna ſævo." In the fourth part— " A letter to Sir Thomas Oſborn."—Beſides the above, a few pieces by this Duke are ſcattered through two volumes, called—" The Works of " his Grace George Villiers, late Duke of Buck- " ingham." Lond. 1715. Theſe volumes are a bookſeller's miſcellany, containing various poems and ſpeeches of all times; what belong to his Grace are (in the firſt volume.)—" The Reſtora- " tion ; or, Right will take place : a Tragi-co- " medy."—" The Battle of Sedgmoor, a ſatirical " political Farce."---" The Militant Couple; or, " the Huſband may thank himſelf: a fragment." ---" Pindaric on the death of Lord Fairfax."--- " To his Miſtreſs."—" A Deſcription of Fortune." ---" Epitaph on Felton," who murdered his Grace's father. The editor pretends that this

* Somers's Tracts, Vol. I. p. 367.

could not be written by the Duke; but I know no principles he had to prevent his being the author. Indeed it is more bombaſt than offenſive.---" A Conſolatory Epiſtle to Captain Julian, " &c."---" A Character of an Ugly Woman; or, " a Hue and Cry after Beauty," in proſe, written in 1678.—" The Loſt Miſtreſs; a complaint " againſt the Counteſs of ******," 1675.

This was probably the counteſs of Shrewſbury, whoſe Lord he killed in a duel on her account, and who is ſaid to have held the Duke's horſe, diſguiſed like a page, during the combat; to reward his proweſs in which, ſhe went to bed to him in the ſhirt ſtained with her huſband's blood. The loves of this tender pair are recorded by Pope.

Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewſbury and Love.

" Four poems by the Duke and Lord Rocheſ-
" ter; upon Nothing; a Seſſion of the Poets; a
" Satire on the follies of the men of the age;
" and Timon, a ſatire on ſome new plays."—
" Three letters to Lord Arlington and Lord
" Berkeley."—" His examination by the Houſe
" of Commons, in which he confeſſed ſome part
" of his own bad adminiſtration, and betrayed
" more of his aſſociate Arlington."---" Speech in
" the Houſe of Lords, November 16." Vide above, p. 224.---" Speech at a conference, 1675."

---" Speech in the Houſe of Lords, to prove the " Parliament diſſolved." For this ſpeech he, with Shaftſbury, Saliſbury, and the real whig Wharton, were ſent to the Tower.

In the ſecond volume,—" A Key to the Re- " hearſal."---" An account of a conference be- " tween the Duke and Father Fitzgerald, whom " King James ſent to convert his Grace in his " ſickneſs." This has humour.---" Eſſay upon " Reaſon and Religion," in a letter to Nevill Pain, Eſq.---" On Human Reaſon," addreſſed to Martin Clifford, Eſq.---" Five letters on election " affairs," &c.---" Ten little Burleſque and Sa- " tirical Poems."

HENEAGE FINCH, EARL OF WINCHELSEA,

First couſin of the Chancellor Nottingham, made a figure at the ſame period. He was intimate with Moncke, and concerned in the Reſtoration; ſoon after which he was ſent embaſſador to Mahomet IV. Moncke had given the Earl the government of Dover Caſtle, which was continued to him; and when King James was ſtopped at Feverſham, he ſent for the Earl of Winchelſea, who prevailed on the King to return to London. The Earl voted for giving the crown to King William, by whom he was continued

Lord Lieutenant of Kent. He died ſoon after, in 1689. On his return from Conſtantinople, viſiting Sicily, he was witneſs to a terrible convulſion of Mount Ætna, an account of which he ſent to the King, and which was ſoon after publiſhed by authority, in a very thin quarto, with this title, ---" A true and exact relation of the late prodigious earthquake, and eruption of Mount Ætna, or Monte Gibello, &c. together with a more particular narrative of the ſame, as it is collected out of ſeveral relations ſent from Catania, 1669. With a view of the mountain and conflagration."

GEORGE SAVILLE, MARQUIS OF HALIFAX,

A MAN more remarkable for his wit than his ſteadineſs, and whom an ingenious modern * hiſtorian has erected into a principal character in the reign of Charles II. But when old hiſtories are rewritten, it is neceſſary to ſet perſons and facts in new lights from what they were ſeen by cotemporaries †. Voltaire, ſpeaking of Dupleix,

* Mr. Hume, who obſerves that the Marquis's variations might be the effects of his integrity, rather than of his ambition. They might, but it is doubtful.

† In order to which, it is beſt to omit referring even to thoſe authors that are uſed in the compilation.

ſays *, that he was the firſt who introduced the cuſtom of quoting his authorities in the margin, " precaution abſolument neceſſaire, quand on " n'ecrit pas l'hiſtoire de ſon tems." However, the dictator of this ſentence, and author of that beautiful Eſſay on Univerſal Hiſtory, has totally forgot his own rule, and has indeed left that work a moſt charming bird's-eye landſcape, where one views the whole in pictureſque confuſion, and imagines the objects more delightful than they are in reality, and when examined ſeparately. The Marquis wrote—" The Anatomy of an " Equivalent †."—" A letter to a Diſſenter, upon " occaſion of his Majeſty's late gracious declara- " ration of indulgence," 1687 ‡.—" An Eſſay " upon Taxes, calculated for the preſent junc- " ture of affairs in England," 1693 §.—" Advice " to a Daughter."—" The character of a Trim- " mer."—" Maxims of ſtate applicable to all " times ‖."—" Character of Biſhop Burnet ¶." ---" A ſeaſonable Addreſs to both Houſes of Par- " liament, concerning the ſucceſſion, the fears " of Popery and arbitrary Government," 1681 **.

* Ecrivains du Siecle de Louis XIV.

† Printed in the Collection of State Tracts, Vol. II. p. 300.

‡ Printed among Somers's Tracts, Vol. II. p. 364.

§ Ib. Vol. IV. p. 63.

‖ Printed among the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Vol. II. p. 137.

¶ Printed at the end of the Biſhop's Hiſtory of his Own Times.

** Somers's Tracts, ſecond Collect. Vol. III. p. 346.

---" Cautions for choice of Parliament-men."---
" A rough draught of a new model at ſea."---
" Lord Halifax's hiſtorical obſervation upon the
" reigns of Edward I. II. III. and Richard II.
" with remarks upon their faithful counſellors
" and falſe favourites," 1689 *.

Seven of theſe pieces were printed together in 8vo, 1704, under the title of " Miſcellanies " by the late Marquis of Halifax."---" Charac-" ter of Charles the Second, and political, moral, " and miſcellaneous thoughts and reflections;" publiſhed by his grand-daughter the Counteſs of Burlington.

GEORGE,
EARL OF BERKELEY,

The firſt Earl of that ancient line, diſtinguiſhed his piety by beſtowing on the public library of Sion College, for the uſe of the city clergy †, a valuable library collected by Sir Robert Coke; and by the following religious tract,—" Hiſtori-" cal applications and occaſional meditations upon " ſeveral ſubjects. Written by a perſon of honour, " 1670." a ſmall 12mo.

This uncommon little book came out of the library of John Vaughan Earl of Carberry, who

* Harl. Catal. Vol. I. p. 438.

† Vide Collins in Berkeley.

had written in the title page the name of the author: It was purchaſed by Mr. Whiſton, to whom I am obliged for it, and who was aſſured by one of the family, that it was certainly Lord Berkeley's, of which the piece itſelf contains ſome ſlight collateral proofs. The dedication, ſigned Conſtans, is addreſſed to the Lady Harmonia, in whoſe name the author writes an epiſtle to himſelf, which concludes the book, and in which ſhe is made to call him, my Lord. A copy of verſes by Waller (printed, I think, in none of his works) is prefixed, calls the author's a NOBLE pen, and ſays, "He drew his well known pedi-"gree from Kings." Robert Fitzharding, the direct anceſtor of the Earl of Berkeley, was of the Royal Houſe of Denmark.

THOMAS OSBORNE, DUKE OF LEEDS.

IT is by no means neceſſary to ſay any thing of this Lord. He appears in every page of the reign of Charles II. Burnet * treats him ſeverely; the peerage vindicates him by a dedication of Dryden, which one muſt allow is authority to ſuch a book; for nothing can exceed the flattery of a genealogiſt, but that of a dedicator. If the Earl of Danby was far inferior in integrity to

* Vol. I. p. 351.

Clarendon and Southampton, he was as much ſuperior to Shaftſbury and Lauderdale. Leeds was one of thoſe ſecondary characters, who, having been firſt miniſter, ſubmitted afterwards to act a ſubordinate part in an adminiſtration.

His Grace publiſhed—"Memoirs relating to "the impeachment of Thomas Earl of Danby, "(now Duke of Leeds) in the year 1678, wherein "ſome affairs of thoſe times are repreſented in a "juſter light than has hitherto appeared; with "an Appendix." Lond. 1710.—"the Earl of "Danby's letters in the years 1676, 77, and 78; "with particular remarks upon ſome of them," 1710.

HENRY BOOTH,
LORD DELAMER,
AND
EARL OF WARRINGTON.

It is remarkable how many of the faireſt names in our ſtory have contributed to grace our memoirs of literature. The Lord in queſtion was an author, and, like his father, an active inſtrument in a revolution of government. Lord Henry, who was thrice impriſoned for his noble love of liberty, and who narrowly eſcaped the fury of James and Jefferies, lived to be commiſſioned by the Prince of Orange to order that

King to remove from Whitehall; a meſſage which he delivered with a generous decency. He was ſoon diſmiſſed by King William, to gratify the Tories, and died in the forty-ſecond year of his age, having written a vindication of his dear friend, under this title,—" The late Lord Ruſſell's caſe, " with obſervations upon it."—" Speech of the " Honourable Henry Booth at Cheſter, on his " being elected Knight of the ſhire for that coun- " ty, March 1680-1 *."—" Another Speech," which ſeems to have been addreſſed to his county, to perſuade them to join the Prince of Orange †. —" Charges to the Grand Jury in 1691, 92, and " 93."—" The works of the Right Honourable " Henry late Lord Delamer and Earl of Warring- " ton, containing his Lordſhip's advice to his " children, ſeveral ſpeeches in parliament, &c. " with many other occaſional diſcourſes on the " affairs of the two laſt reigns; being original " manuſcripts, written with his Lordſhip's own " hand. Lond. 1694, 8vo;" dedicated to his ſon and ſucceſſor, by the publiſher, I. de la Heuze. At the end is an elegy on the death of his lady.

This collection, which I have now met with, I had been miſled in my firſt edition, though ſuſpecting the miſtake, to aſcribe to the Earl's father Sir George Booth, who, having no title to a place

* State Tracts, Vol. II. p. 147.

† Ib. p. 434.

in this liſt, is accordingly omitted in the preſent edition.

CHARLES SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET *.

If one turns to the authors of the laſt age for the character of this Lord, one meets with nothing but encomiums on his wit and good nature. He was the fineſt gentleman in the voluptuous Court of Charles II. and in the gloomy one of King William: He had as much wit as his firſt maſter, or his cotemporaries Buckingham and Rocheſter, without the royal want of feeling, the Duke's want of principles, or the Earls want of thought. The latter ſaid with aſtoniſhment, "That he did not know how it was, but Lord Dor-"ſet might do any thing, and yet was never to "blame."——It was not that he was free from the failings of humanity, but he had the tenderneſs of it too, which made every body excuſe whom every body loved, for even the aſperity of his verſes ſeems to have been forgiven to

The beſt good man with the worſt natur'd muſe.

* Having omitted him in his place, as being the author only of Speeches and Letters, I ſhall refer my readers for an account of another ornament of this family, Edward Earl of Dorſet, to Antony Wood, who, Vol. II. p. 155., mentions ſeveral ſpeeches and letters of State of this Lord in print; and whoſe own manly and ſpirited account of his duel with the Lord Bruce is ſufficiently known.

This line is not more familiar than Lord Dorſet's own poems, to all who have a taſte for the genteeleſt beauties of natural and eaſy verſe, or than his Lordſhip's own bon-mots, of which I cannot help repeating one of ſingular humour. Lord Craven was a proverb for officious whiſpers to men in power. On Lord Dorſet's promotion, King Charles having ſeen Lord Craven pay his uſual tribute to him, aſked the former what the latter had been ſaying, the Earl replied gravely, "Sir, "my Lord Craven did me the honour to whiſ-"per, but I did not think it good manners to "liſten." When he was dying, Congreve, who had been to viſit him, being aſked how he had left him, replied, "Faith, he ſlabbers more wit "than other people have in their beſt health." His Lordſhip wrote nothing but ſmall copies of verſes, moſt of which have been collected in the late editions of our Minor Poets; and with the Duke of Buckingham's works are printed * two of Lord Dorſet's poems, and in Prior's poſthumous works † is one, called—"The Antiquated "Coquet."

His Lordſhip and Waller are ſaid to have aſſiſted Mrs. Catharine Philips in her tranſlation of Corneille's Pompey.

* Vol. II. p. 14, and 56.

† Vol. I. p. 170.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,

A PATRIOT among the men, gallant among the ladies. His friendſhip with Lord Ruſſell, his free ſpirit, his bravery, duels, honours, amours, are well known, and his epitaph will never be forgotten :

WILLIELMUS DUX DEVONIÆ,
BONORUM PRINCIPUM SUBDITUS FIDELIS,
INIMICUS ET INVISUS TYRANNIS.

Of his compoſition we have—"Two Speeches *." —" A true copy of a paper delivered by the " Lord Devonſhire to the Mayor of Derby, where " he quartered, Nov. 21. 1688 †."—" An Allu- " ſion to the Biſhop of Cambray's Supplement " to Homer, a Poem," of which one or two extracts are to be found in the Peerage ‡. The whole piece is publiſhed at length in ſome editions of the Engliſh Telemachus ; and at the end of Lord Rocheſter's poems.---" Some Fragments " in the Peerage."---" An Ode on the Death of " Queen Mary §."

* Printed in Collins's Peerage, p. 325, 327.
† State Tracts, Vol. II. p. 438.
‡ Ubi ſupra, p. 339.
§ P. 337, and in Rocheſter's Works.

JOHN THOMPSON, LORD HAVERSHAM.

This Lord, whom Burnet often mentions curſorily, but without thinking him of conſequence enough to draw his character, is little known. Being of a republican family, which recommended him *, ſays the author of his life, to the Earl of Angleſey, the patron of the diſſenters, he married the daughter of that Earl, who recommended him to the good graces of Charles II. The King made him a Baronet, and offered him the Treaſurerſhip of the Chambers, which he declined; his principles being as yet of a more ſtubborn temper than thoſe of his father-in-law. The young Baronet was active againſt the meaſures of the Court during the Popiſh reigns, and joined the Prince of Orange, by whom he was made a Baronet and Lord of the Admiralty. He † offended the Tory Houſe of Commons, who impeached the Whig Lords in 1701; and the Tory adminiſtration were eager to remove him. However, being diſguſted, as his biographer ſays ‡, at the promotion of the Earl of Pembroke, "He

* Memoirs of the late Right Hon. John Lord Haverſham, &c. 1711.; a ſmall pamphlet.

† Burnet, Vol. II. p. 278.

‡ Page 3.

" took all opportunities of oppoſing almoſt every " thing that was advanced by the Court, *and* " *finding no notice taken of him by the Court, he went* " *on with his reſentment*, and was a great obſtacle " to the occaſional conformity-bill, which at that " time was voted for by all who had places of " truſt." From this time his Lordſhip ſeems entirely to have abandoned his firſt principles, and to have given himſelf up to the High Church party, though he continued to go ſometimes to meetings. His hiſtorian aſcribes this change to the violent meaſures of the Whigs; but after ſo candid a confeſſion as he had made above of his Lordſhip's diſguſts, the reader will be apt to think that the *meaſures* of the Whigs were not the ſole ſtumbling block. Be that as it may, in 1705, we find * Lord Haverſham opening the debate againſt the Duke of Marlborough; and, in the year 1707 †, he was one of the Lords that attacked the conduct of the Admiralty. In 1708, " My Lord Haverſham, a great ſpeech-maker " and publiſher of his ſpeeches ‡," ſays the Ducheſs of Marlborough, " and who was become " the mouth of the party for any extraordinary " alarm, was ſent privately by the Tories to the " Queen to acquaint her with the diſcovery they

* Burnet, Vol. II. p. 429.

† Ib. p. 491.

‡ Conduct of the Dowager Ducheſs of Marlborough, p. 163.

" pretended to have made, of a terrible deſign " formed by the Whigs, to bring over one of " the Houſe of Hanover, and to force this upon " her whether ſhe would or not." Unluckily this very Lord " had been the man, who had " moved for the Princeſs Sophia's coming over " as a thing neceſſary for the preſervation of the " Proteſtant religion."

The liſt of his Lordſhip's performances is as follows:—" Obſervations upon ſeveral Occur- " rences from the beginning of her Majeſty's " reign (to the day of his death) by way of " memoranda." It contains only three pages, tending to palliate his change of principles, in which his Lordſhip is not quite ſo ingenuous as his biographer *.—" A Vindication of the Earl " of Angleſey, from being the author of the " Memoirs under his name." It is contained in a dedication to King William and Queen Mary, and in a preface to the Earl of Angleſey's ſtate of the government and kingdom, &c †.—" Speech " on the Bill to prevent occaſional conformity," 1703 ‡.—" Another Speech, Nov. 20. 1704 §." —" Speech upon the ſtate of the Nation," 1705 ‖. —" A Vindication of that Speech ¶."—" Speech

* Printed in the Memoirs of his Life, p. 22.
† See before in the article of Angleſey.
‡ Vide Memoirs of his Life.
§ Ibid.
‖ Ibid.
¶ Ib. p. 10.

" againſt the Bill for recruiting her Majeſty's " Land Forces *."—" Several other Speeches †." —" Account of the proceedings relating to the " charge of the Houſe of Commons againſt John " Lord Haverſham;" moſt probably written by himſelf ‡.

ANTONY ASHLEY COOPER, EARL OF SHAFTSBURY,

GRANDSON of the Chancellor, and a man whoſe morals were as amiable as the life of the former was hateful. The firſt was an author only to ſerve the purpoſes of the factions in which he was engaged; the writings of the latter breathe the virtues of his mind, for which they are much more eſtimable than for their ſtyle and manner. He delivers his doctrines in ecſtatic diction, like one of the Magi inculcating philoſophic viſions to an eaſtern auditory!

His principal works are publiſhed in three volumes, well known by the title of the " Charac- " teriſtics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times."

We have beſides a ſmall collection of his— " Letters to Robert Moleſworth, Eſq. (now the " Lord Viſcount of that name) with a large in-

* Vide Memoirs of his Life, p. 5.

† Ibid.

‡ Somers's Tracts, 2d Collect. Vol. IV. p. 384.

" troduction," giving an account of the Earl's public principles, which were juſt what became an Engliſhman and a philoſopher. One anecdote, not mentioned there, but an inſtance of his modeſt ingenuity, ought to be recorded. Attempting to ſpeak on the bill for granting council to priſoners in caſes of high treaſon, he was confounded, and for ſome time could not proceed; but recovering himſelf, he ſaid, " What " now happened to him, would ſerve to fortify " the arguments for the bill--if he, innocent " and pleading for others, was daunted at the " auguſtneſs of ſuch an aſſembly, what muſt a " man be who ſhould plead before them for his " life?"---" A Letter concerning Deſign *."--- " Advice to a Young Clergyman."---" Preface " to Dr. Whichcot's Select Diſcourſes," which his Lordſhip publiſhed. 8vo.

JOHN,
LORD SOMERS,

One of thoſe divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, while all the reſt is tyranny, corruption, and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the hiſtorians of the laſt age, and its beſt authors, repreſent him as the moſt incorrupt lawyer, and the honeſteſt

* Printed in Bickerſton's Collection, p. 75.

ſtateſman, as a maſter orator, a genius of the fineſt taſte, and as a patriot of the nobleſt and moſt extenſive views; as a man, who diſpenſed bleſſings by his life, and planned them for poſterity. He was at once the model of Addiſon, and the touchſtone of Swift: The one wrote from him, the other for him *. The former, however, has drawn a laboured, but diffuſe and feeble character of him in the Freeholder †, neither worthy of the author nor his ſubject. It is known that my Lord Somers ſurvived the powers of his underſtanding. Mr. Addiſon ſays, "His life indeed ſeems to have been prolonged beyond its

* Since this work was firſt printed, we have ſeen Dr. Swift's "*Four Laſt Years of the Queen*," where is a character of Lord Somers very different from what is here given, and from the picture drawn of him in the dedication to the Tale of a Tub. Yet, diſtorted as the features are in this new hiſtory, it is a pleaſure to find that party-malice attempted to diſcolour rather than to alter them. How lovely does a character burſt forth, when the greateſt objections to it are, that it was ſteady to its principles, of univerſal civility, conſcious of an humble birth, of no avarice, of ſatisfied ambition, that the perſon ſo accuſed did violence to himſelf to govern his paſſions, and (one can ſcarce repeat ſeriouſly ſuch a charge!) preferred reading and thinking to the pleaſures of converſation. How black a ſtateſman not to be fickle! How poor a philoſopher, to maſter his paſſions, when he could not eradicate them! How bad a man, to endeavour to improve his mind and underſtanding!—Can one wonder that Lord Bolingbroke and Pope always tried to prevent Swift from expoſing himſelf by publiſhing this wretched ignorant libel! and could it avoid falling, as it has, into immediate contempt and oblivion?——However, as the greateſt characters cannot be clear of all alloy, Swift might have known that Lord Somers was not entirely juſtifiable in obtaining ſome grants of Crown lands, which, though in no proportion to other gains in that reign, it would have become him to reſiſt, not to countenance by his example.

† Of May 14. 1716.

" natural term under thoſe indiſpoſitions which " hung upon the latter part of it, that he might " have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the happy ſet- " tlement take place which he had propoſed to " himſelf as the principal end of all his public la- " bours."—A very wiſe way indeed of interpret- ing the will of Providence! As if a man was preſerved by Heaven in a ſtate of dotage, till an event ſhould arrive which would make him hap- py if he retained his ſenſes! Equally injudicious is another paſſage, intended for encomium, where we are told, " That he gained great eſteem with " Queen Anne, who had conceived many un- " reaſonable prejudices againſt him!" Mr. Ad- diſon might as well have ſaid, That the Queen had at firſt diſbelieved, and was afterwards con- verted to Sir Iſaac Newton's ſyſtem of comets. Her Majeſty was full as good a judge of aſtro- nomy, as of Lord Somers's merits. In truth, Mr. Addiſon was ſometimes as weak a writer, when he wrote ſeriouſly, as he was admirable in touching the delicacies of natural humour. He ſays, that my Lord Somers was often compared with Sir Francis Bacon, and gives the preference to the former, " *becauſe* he, all integrity, did " not behave as meanly, when proſecuted by " the Houſe of Commons, as the other under " conviction of guilt." This argument is as poor as the panegyric. To argue from their behaviour,

they ſhould have been in ſimilar circumſtances. If they are to be compared, the ſuperior penetration of genius cannot be denied to Bacon; the virtue will all be Somers's. If he muſt be compared with another Chancellor, it muſt not be with Clarendon, who was more moroſe and ſevere, had leſs capacity, and a thouſand more prejudices. The great Chancellor de l'Hoſpital ſeems to reſemble Somers moſt in the dignity of his ſoul and the elegance of his underſtanding.

The momentous times in which he lived, gave Lord Somers opportunities of diſplaying the extent of his capacity and the patriotiſm of his heart; opportunities as little ſought for the former, as they were honeſtly courted and purſued for the latter. The excellent balance of our conſtitution never appeared in a clearer light than with relation to this Lord, who, though impeached by a miſguided Houſe of Commons with all the intemperate folly that at times diſgraced the free ſtates of Greece, yet had full liberty to vindicate his innocence and manifeſt an integrity, which could never have ſhone ſo bright, unleſs it had been juridically aſperſed. In our conſtitution, Ariſtides may be traduced, clamoured againſt, and when matter is wanting, ſummary addreſſes may be propoſed or voted * for remov-

* As happened in the caſe of Lord Somers. *Vide Burnet*, Vol. II. p. 267.

ing him for ever from the ſervice of the government; but happily the factious and the envious have not a power of condemning by a ſhell, which many of them cannot ſign.

It was no inglorious part of this great Chancellor's life, that, when removed from the adminiſtration, his labours were ſtill dedicated to the ſervice of the government and of his country. In this ſituation, above all the little prejudices of a profeſſion, for he had no profeſſion but that of Solon and Lycurgus, he ſet himſelf to correct the grievances of the law, and to amend the vocation he had adorned *. The union of the kingdoms was projected too by him; and it was not to his diſgrace, that the princeſs, whoſe prejudices he had conquered, and whoſe eſteem he had gained, offered him up as one of the firſt ſacrifices on the altar of Utrecht.

Such deathleſs monuments of his abilities and virtue diminiſh the regret we ſhould otherwiſe feel, that though Lord Somers wrote ſeveral pieces, we are ignorant even of the titles of many of them; ſo little was fame his object! This modeſty is mentioned particularly in the Freeholder I have quoted. What little I have been able to diſcover of his writings are theſe:—"Dryden's "Satire to his Muſe †;" this, I think, has been

* Burnet, Vol. II. p. 439.

† Printed in the third volume of Cogan's edition of the Minor Poets.

diſputed; and, indeed, the groſs ribaldry of it cannot be believed to have flowed from ſo humane and poliſhed a nature as Lord Somers's.—"Tranſlation of the Epiſtle of Dido to Æneas*."—"Tranſlation of Ariadne to Theſeus †."—"Tranſlation of Plutarch's life of Alcibiades ‡."—"A juſt and modeſt Vindication of the proceedings of the two laſt Parliaments." 1681, 4to. Firſt written by Algernon Sidney, but new drawn by Somers. Publiſhed in Baldwin's collection of pamphlets in the reign of Charles II §.—"Other pieces at that time," not ſpecified ‖.—"A Speech at a conference on the word, Abdicated ¶."—"Another on the ſame occaſion."—"Speeches at the Trial of Lord Preſton **."—"His Letter to King William on the partition treaty ††."—"His Anſwer to his Impeachment."—"Extracts from two of his Letters to Lord Wharton ‡‡."—"Addreſſes of the Lords in an-

* Printed in Tonſon's edition. *Vide Gen. Dict.* Vol. IX. p. 283.

† Vide Life of Lord Somers. A ſmall ill written pamphlet.

‡ Gen. Dict. ubi ſupra.

§ Burnet, Vol. I.

‖ Gen. Dict. p. 284. I have met with a ſmall piece, ſaid to be written by Lord Somers, which perhaps was one of the tracts hinted at here; it is intituled, "The ſecurity of Engliſhmens lives, or the truſt, power and "duty of the Grand Juries of England, explained according to the fundamentals of the Engliſh government." &c.

¶ Ibid.

** Life, p. 26.

†† Gen. Dict. p. 286.

‡‡ Ib. p. 290.

" ſwer to Addreſſes of the Commons *."---" The " argument of the Lord Keeper Somers on his " giving judgment in the Banker's caſe, deliver- " ed in the Exchequer Chamber, June 23. " 1696†."---He was ſuppoſed too, but on what foundation I know not, to write " The preface " to Dr. Tindal's Rights of the Chriſtian Church." —" A brief Hiſtory of the ſucceſſion collected " out of the records, written for the ſatisfaction " of the E. of H." In the original copy were ſeveral additions in Lord Somers's hand, from whence the Editor aſcribes it to his Lordſhip ‡.

CHARLES MONTAGU, EARL OF HALIFAX,

Raised himſelf by his abilities and eloquence in the Houſe of Commons, where he had the honour of being attacked in conjunction with Lord Somers, and the ſatisfaction of eſtabliſhing his innocence as clearly. Addiſon has celebrated this Lord in his account of the greateſt Engliſh poets. Steele has drawn his character in the

* Burnet, Vol. II. p. 378.

† Harl. Catal. Vol. II. p. 651.

‡ Vide Somers's Tracts, fourth Coll. Vol. IV. p. 167. We have often quoted this work; it is a collection of ſcarce pieces in four ſets, of four volumes each in 4to, publiſhed by Cogan, from pamphlets chiefly collected by Lord Somers. A much more valuable treaſure, his Lordſhip's collection of original papers and letters, was very lately loſt by a fire in the chambers of Mr. Yorke his Majeſty's Solicitor-General.

dedication of the ſecond volume of the Spectator, and of the fourth of the Tatler; but Pope in the portrait of Bufo in the epiſtle to Arbuthnot, has returned the ridicule, which his Lordſhip, in conjunction with Prior, had heaped on Dryden's Hind and Panther. Beſides this admirable Traveſty, Lord Halifax wrote---" An " Anſwer to Mr. Bromley's Speech in relation to " the occaſional Conformity-Bill *."—" Seaſon- " able Queries concerning a new Parliament." 1710.—" A Poem on the Death of Charles II." —" The Man of Honour; a Poem."—" Ode on " the Marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Prin- " ceſs Anne and Prince George of Denmark."— " Epiſtle to Charles Earl of Dorſet and Middle- " ſex, occaſioned by King William's victory in " Ireland."---All which, except the Queries, with ſeveral of his ſpeeches, have been publiſhed together in an octavo volume, with " Memoirs of " his Lordſhip's Life. 1716."---" Verſes written " at Althrop in a blank leaf of a Waller, on ſee- " ing Vandyke's picture of Lady Sunderland †." ---" Verſes written for the toaſting-glaſſes of the " Kit-Cat Club." 1703. His Lordſhip's are the beſt of this ſet.

* Publiſhed in the Memoirs of Lord Halifax's Life.

† State Poems, Vol. III. p. 356.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The life of this Peer takes up fourteen pages and a half in folio in the General Dictionary, where it has little pretenſions to occupy a couple. But his pious relict was always purchaſing places for him, herſelf, and their ſon, in every ſuburb of the Temple of Fame---a tenure, againſt which, of all others, Quo-warrantos are ſure to take place. The author of the article in the Dictionary calls the Duke one of the moſt beautiful proſe writers and greateſt poets of this age; which is alſo, he ſays, proved by the fineſt writers, his cotemporaries——Certificates, that have little weight, where the merit is not proved by the author's own works. It is certain that his Grace's compoſitions in proſe have nothing extraordinary in them; his poetry is moſt indifferent, and the greateſt part of both is already fallen into total neglect. It is ſaid that he wrote in hopes of being confounded with his predeceſſor in the title; but he would more eaſily have been miſtaken with the other Buckingham, if he had never written at all. He was deſcended from Lord Sheffield, the author mentioned above, had a great deal of bravery, and underſtood a court. Queen Anne, who undoubtedly had no

turn to gallantry, yet ſo far reſembled her predeceſſor Elizabeth, as not to diſlike a little homage to her perſon. This Duke was immediately rewarded on her acceſſion, for having made love to her before her marriage. Though attached to the Houſe of Stuart and their principles, he maintained a dignity of honour in ſome points, independent of all connections, for he ridiculed * King James's religion, though he attended him to his chapel; and warmly took the part of the Catalans againſt the Tory Miniſtry, whom he had helped to introduce to the Queen. His works are publiſhed in two large volumes 4to. In Prior's poſthumous † works is a little poem to Mrs. Manley on her firſt play, not printed with the reſt of the Duke's compoſitions.

ROBERT HARLEY, EARL OF OXFORD.

The hiſtory of this Lord is too freſh in every body's memory to make it requiſite to expatiate upon his character. What blemiſhes it had, have been ſo ſeverely cenſured by the aſſociate ‡ of his councils and politics, that a more diſtant obſerver has no pretence to enlarge on them. Beſides, as

* Burnet, Vol. I. p. 683.

† Vol. I. p. 150.

‡ Lord Bolingbroke.

the public conduct of this Earl, to which alone I know any objections, was called to ſuch ſtrict account by perſons of my name, it would be an ungrateful taſk in me to renew any diſturbance to his aſhes. He is only mentioned here as author of the following tracts:—"An eſſay upon "Public Credit, by Robert Harley, Eſq." 1710*. "An eſſay upon Loans, by the author of the eſſay "on Public Credit†."—"A Vindication of the "Rights of the Commons of England;" ſaid to be by him, but ſigned Humphry Mackworth ‡.—

EDWARD HOWARD, EARL OF SUFFOLK,

A Lord, who, with great inclination to verſify, and ſome derangement of his intellects, was ſo unlucky as not to have his furor of the true poetic ſort ‖. He publiſhed two ſeparate volumes, the

* Somers's Tracts, Vol. II. p. 1.

† Ib. p. 10.

‡ Ib. ſecond Coll. Vol. IV. p. 313.

‖ I was told the following ſtory by a gentleman well known in the literary world, who, when he firſt appeared as an author, was ſent for by this Lord to his houſe. His Lordſhip told him that he employed many of his idle hours in poetry; but that having the misfortune to be of the ſame name with the Honourable Edward Howard, ſo much ridiculed in the laſt age, no printer would meddle with his works, which therefore he deſired the gentleman to recommend to ſome of the profeſſion of his acquaintance. The gentleman excuſed himſelf as well as he could. The Earl then began to read ſome of his verſes; but coming to the deſcription of a beautiful woman, he ſuddenly ſtopped, and ſaid, "Sir, I am not like moſt

firſt intituled—" Miſcellanies in Proſe and Verſe, " by a perſon of quality." 1725, 8vo.

The other, which contains many pieces printed in the former, (both being uſhered by recommendatory verſes) is called—" Muſarum Deliciæ, " containing eſſays upon Paſtoral; Ideas, ſuppoſed " to be written above two thouſand years ago, " by an Aſiatic poet, (who, it ſeems, wrote in proſe) " and who flouriſhed under the reign of the Grand " Cyrus; and Sapphic verſe by a nobleman." Printed, as appears by a date in the middle of the book, in 1728. The executors of this Lord conferred ſome value on his works, by burning a great number of the copies after his death. Indeed, the firſt volume is not without merit; for his Lordſhip has tranſplanted whole pages of Milton into it, under the title of Elegancies.

DANIEL FINCH, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM,

Was much aſperſed during his life; but this was in times in which poſterity will judge better

" poets; I do not draw from ideal miſtreſſes: I always have my ſubject " before me;" and ringing the bell, he ſaid to a footman, " Call up Fine " Eyes." A woman of the town appeared—" Fine Eyes," ſaid the Earl, " look full on this gentleman." She did, and retired. Two or three others of the ſeraglio were ſummoned in their turns, and diſplayed their reſpective charms for which they had been diſtinguiſhed by his Lordſhip's pencil.

than we who live ſo near them. Beſides his ſpeeches, many of which are printed in a book, intituled " An exact collection of the debates of " the Houſe of Commons, held at Weſtminſter, " October 21. 1680," his Lordſhip wrote—" Ob- " ſervations upon the ſtate of the nation, in Ja- " nuary 1712-13 *."—" A letter to Dr. Water- " land;" printed at the end of Dr. Newton's treatiſe on Pluralities.—" The anſwer of the Earl " of Nottingham to Mr. Whiſton's letter to him " concerning the eternity of the Son of God, and " of the Holy Ghoſt." 1721. The Univerſity of Oxford, in full convocation, returned his Lord- ſhip " ſolemn thanks" for his moſt noble defence of the Chriſtian faith, &c †. Mr. Whiſton pub- liſhed a reply, which ended the controverſy.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH,

One of thoſe men of careleſs wit and negli- gent grace, who ſcatter a thouſand bon-mots and idle verſes, which we painful compilers gather and hoard, till the owners ſtare to find themſelves authors. Such was this Lord: of an advantage s figure, and enterpriſing ſpirit; as gallant as A-

* This piece, which is always aſcribed to his Lordſhip, I have been aſ- ſured from very good authority, was not written by him.

† Vide Peerage in Winchelſea.

madis, and as brave, but a little more expeditious in his journeys; for he is ſaid "to have ſeen more "kings, and more poſtilions than any man in Eu- "rope." His enmity to the Duke of Marlborough, and his friendſhip with Pope, will preſerve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have laid a ſolid foundation for fame, and his politics, too diſintereſted for his age and country, ſhall be equally forgotten. He was a man, as his poet * ſaid, "who would neither live nor die like any other "mortal." Yet even particularities were becoming in him, as he had a natural eaſe that immediately adopted and ſaved them from the air of affectation. He wrote—"La muſe de Cavalier; "or, an Apology for ſuch gentlemen as make "poetry their diverſion, not their buſineſs," in a letter from a ſcholar of Mars to one of Apollo; printed in the Public Regiſter, or Weekly Magazine, No. 3. p. 88, publiſhed by Dodſley 1741. —"A ſevere copy of verſes on the Ducheſs of "Marlborough; addreſſed to Mr. Harley, after "his removal from court."—He was author too of theſe well known lines which conclude

Who'd have thought Mrs. Howard ne'er dreamt it was ſhe!

Four very genteel letters of his are printed among Pope's.

* See Pope's Letters to Swift, Let. 76.

The account of the Earl's conduct in Spain, taken from his original letters and papers, was drawn up by Dr. Friend, and publiſhed in 1707, 8vo.

GEORGE GRANVILLE, LORD LANSDOWN,

Imitated Waller; but as that poet has been much excelled ſince, a faint copy of a faint maſter muſt ſtrike ſtill leſs. It was fortunate for his Lordſhip, that in an age when perſecution raged ſo fiercely againſt lukewarm authors, he had an intimacy with the inquiſitor-general: How elſe would ſuch lines as this have eſcaped the Bathos?

——————When thy gods
Enlighten thee to ſpeak their *dark* decrees *.

A fine edition of his works has been publiſhed in two volumes 4to; beſides which, we find—"A Letter from a Nobleman abroad to his Friend "in England," 1722 †.

Lord Lanſdown being confined in the Tower in the ſame room in which Sir Robert Walpole had been priſoner, and had left his name on the window, wrote theſe lines under it:

Good unexpected, Evil unforeſeen,
Appear by turns, as Fortune ſhifts the ſcene:
Some rais'd aloft, come tumbling down amain,
And fall ſo hard, they bound and riſe again.

* Heroic Love, Scene I.

† Somers's Tracts, fourth Coll. Vol. IV. p. 416.

CHARLES BOYLE,
EARL OF ORRERY,

Of one of the moſt accompliſhed houſes in Europe, but the firſt Engliſh Peer of this line that was an author, wrote---" A Tranſlation of " the Life of Lyſander from Plutarch," publiſhed in the Engliſh edition of that author.---" As You " Find It, a comedy."---" Some copies of verſes*." ---" A Latin Tranſlation of the Epiſtles of Phala- " ris, with the life of Phalaris, and notes to that " author." This work occaſioned the famous controverſy with Dr. Bentley; a full account of which is given in the life of that great man †, who alone, and unworſted, ſuſtained the attacks of the brighteſt genius in the learned world, and whoſe fame has not ſuffered by the wit to which it gave occaſion.

" Dr. Bentley's Diſſertations on the Epiſtles " of Phalaris and the Fables of Æſop, examined " by the Honourable Charles Boyle, Eſq." a book more commonly known by the title of " Boyle againſt Bently."---" An Epilogue to his " predeceſſor's Altemira, and ſeveral ſongs in it."

* Vide Peerage in Boyle, p. 201.; and Biogr. Vol. II. p. 936.
† Biogr. Vol. II. p. 737.

PHILIP,
DUKE OF WHARTON,

Like Buckingham and Rocheſter, comforted all the grave and dull, by throwing away the brighteſt profuſion of parts on witty fooleries, debaucheries, and ſcrapes, which may mix graces with a great character, but never can compoſe one. If Julius Cæſar had only rioted with Cataline, he had never been Emperor of the World. Indeed the Duke of Wharton was not made for conqueſt; he was not equally formed for a round houſe and Pharſalia: In one of his ballads, he has bantered his own want of heroiſm; it was in a ſong he made on being ſeized by the guard in St. James's Park, for ſinging the Jacobite air, "The King ſhall have his own again,"

The Duke he drew out half his ſword.
———the guard drew out the reſt.

His levities, wit, and want of principles, his eloquence and adventures, are too well known to be recapitulated. With attachment to no party, though with talents to govern any party, this lively man changed the free air of Weſtminſter for the gloom of the Eſcurial; the proſpect of King George's garter for the Pretender's; and with indifference to all religion, the frolic Lord who had writ the ballad on the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died in the habit of a capuchin.

It is difficult to give an account of the works of ſo mercurial a man, whoſe library was a tavern, and women of pleaſure his muſes. A thouſand ſallies of his imagination may have been loſt; he no more wrote for fame than he acted for it. There are two volumes in octavo called his life and writings, but containing of the latter nothing but—" Seventy-four numbers of a perio-" dical paper, called the True Briton," and his celebrated---" Speech in the Houſe of Lords, " on the third reading of the bill to inflict pains " and penalties on Francis Lord Biſhop of Ro-" cheſter, May 15. 1723." It is a remarkable anecdote relating to this ſpeech, That his Grace, then in oppoſition to the court, went to Chelſea the day before the laſt debate on that prelate's affair, where acting contrition, he profeſſed being determined to work out his pardon at court, by ſpeaking againſt the Biſhop, in order to which he begged ſome hints. The miniſter was deceived, and went through the whole cauſe with him, pointing out where the ſtrength of the argument lay, and where its weakneſs. The Duke was very thankful, returned to town, paſſed the night in drinking, and without going to bed, went to the Houſe of Lords, where he ſpoke for the Biſhop, recapitulating in the moſt maſterly manner, and anſwering all that had been urged againſt

him *. His ſpeech againſt the miniſtry two years before, on the affair of the South-Sea Company, had a fatal effect; Earl Stanhope anſwering it with ſo much warmth, that he burſt a blood-veſſel and died.

What little I have found beſides, written by the Duke, are—" The ballads above mentioned." —" The drinking-match at Edin-hall, in imita-" tion of Chevy-chaſe." It is printed in the firſt volume of a Bookſeller's Miſcellany, called " Whartoniana †."—" Parody of a Song ſung at " the Opera-houſe by Mrs. Tofts, on her leaving " the Engliſh ſtage and returning to Italy ‡."—

His Grace began a play on the ſtory of Mary Queen of Scots, of which I believe nothing remains but theſe four lines, preſerved in the ſecond volume of the ſame collection:

Sure were I free, and Norfolk were a priſoner,
I'd fly with more impatience to his arms,
Than the poor Iſraelite gaz'd on the ſerpent,
When life was the reward of every look.

Lady Mary Wortley Montague wrote an epiloge for this play, which is printed in Dodſley's

* Serjeant Wynne ſerved the Biſhop in much the ſame manner: being his counſel, he deſired to ſee the Biſhop's ſpeech; and then ſpoke the ſubſtance of it himſelf.

† P. 19.; and in Ralph's Miſcellaneous Poems, p. 55.

‡ Ralph's Poems, p. 131.

Miſcellanies.—" A letter in Bickerton's Collect." 1745 *.

ROBERT,
LORD RAYMOND,

One of thoſe many eminent men who have riſen to the Peerage from the profeſſion of the law. He was Solicitor General to Queen Anne, Attorney General to the late King, by whom he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, and Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench; in which ſtation he died, having publiſhed—" Two volumes of Reports." Fol.

LORD CHANCELLOR
KING,

Was related to Mr. Locke, who, on ſeeing his treatiſe in defence of the rights of the church, perſuaded him to apply himſelf to the law, to the higheſt dignity of which he roſe.

We have of his writing—" Inquiry into the

* Page 29. In the Whartoniana, Vol. II. p. 63. is a little poem aſcribed to the Duke's mother, Lady Wharton, a woman famous for her wit, and ſecond wife of the Marquis. His firſt wife was related to the Earl of Rocheſter, and was a poeteſs. She has an article in the general Dictionary, Vol. X. where are two of her letters, in a very pleaſing ſtyle, and ſome of Biſhop Burnet's in a very wretched one, and remarkable for the pains he takes to clear himſelf from the ſuſpicion of being a Whig.

" conſtitution, diſcipline, unity and worſhip of " the Primitive Church." 1691.—" Hiſtory of the " Apoſtles Creed, with critical obſervations on its " ſeveral articles."—" The Speech of Sir Peter " King, Knight, Recorder of the City of London, " at St. Margaret's-hill, to the King's Moſt Ex- " cellent Majeſty, upon his royal entry, Sept. 20. " 1714."

THOMAS, LORD PAGET,

Eldest ſon of the late Earl of Uxbridge, who ſurvived him, publiſhed ſome pieces, particularly —" An Eſſay on Human Life," in verſe, 1734, 4to.—" Some Reflections upon the Adminiſtra- " tion of Government." A Pamphlet, 1740.

In both theſe pieces there is much good ſenſe. The former is written in imitation of Pope's ethic epiſtle, and has good lines, but not much poetry.

He wrote other poems and eſſays, all which he collected into one volume 8vo, of which only a few copies were printed to give away.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, EARL OF ORFORD,

Is only mentioned in this place in his quality of author. It is not proper nor neceſſary for me

to touch his character here——Sixteen unfortunate and inglorious years ſince his removal, have already written his elogium!

About the end of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George I. he wrote the following pamphlets,—" The Sovereign's anſwer to the Glo-" ceſterſhire addreſs." THE SOVEREIGN meaned Charles Duke of Somerſet, ſo called by the Whigs. Some paragraphs in this piece were inſerted by the Marquis of Wharton.—" Anſwer to the Re-" preſentation of the Houſe of Lords on the State " of the Navy." 1709.—" The Debts of the Na-" tion ſtated and conſidered, in four papers." 1710.—" The thirty-five millions accounted for." 1710.—" A Letter from a Foreign Miniſter in " England to Monſieur Pettecum *." 1710.—" Four Letters to a Friend in Scotland upon Sa-" cheverel's Trial," falſely attributed in the General Dictionary to Mr. Maynwaring, who did not write them, though he ſometimes reviſed Mr. Walpole's pamphlets †.—" A Pamphlet ‡ upon " the vote of the Houſe of Commons with rela-" tion to the Allies not furniſhing their quotas." —" A ſhort Hiſtory of the Parliament." It is an account of the laſt ſeſſion of the Queen. It was

* See a full account of this perſon, who was a volunteer negotiator about the time of the treaty of Utrecht, in the Memoires de Torcy.

† I have ſeen a catalogue of books, in which the ludicrous notes on Speaker Bromley's Travel's were aſcribed, but falſely, to Sir R. W

‡ Lord O. forgot the title; and I have not been able to recover it.

undertaken by desire of Lord Somers and the Whig Lords, on a Thursday, and printed on the Tuesday following. The dedication was written by a noble person now living.—" The South Sea " Scheme considered."—" A Pamphlet against the " Peerage-Bill." Lord Orford could not remember the title; I have some reason to think it was, " The thoughts of a member of the Lower House, " in relation to a project for restraining and li- " miting the power of the Crown in the future " creation of Peers, 1719."—" The Report of the " Secret Committee, June 9. 1715."—" A pri- " vate Letter to General Churchill after Lord " Orford's retirement," was handed about till it got into print *.

HENRY ST. JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINBROKE,

With the most agreeable talents in the world, and with great parts, was neither happy nor successful. He wrote against the late King, who had forgiven him; against Sir Robert Walpole, who did forgive him; against the Pretender and the clergy, who never will forgive him. He is one of our best writers; though his attacks on all governments and all religions (neither of which views he cared directly to own) have necessarily

* It is in Bickerston's Collection, p. 6.

involved his ſtyle in a want of perſpicuity. One muſt know the man before one can often gueſs his meaning. He has two other faults, which one ſhould not expect in the ſame writer, much tautology, and great want of connection. Beſides his general works, publiſhed together ſince his death in five volumes, 4to, ſeveral of his letters are preſerved with Pope's, and one or two little pieces of his poetry are extant, for which he had a natural and eaſy turn.—"To Clara," publiſhed in ſeveral miſcellanies.—"Almahide, a poem *." —"An Epilogue to Lord Orrery's Altemira †." —"Prologue to Lord Lanſdown's Heroic Love." —"Ironical copy of verſes in praiſe of the Chef "d'oeuvre d'un Inconnu, prefixed to that book." The initial letters ſubjoined, ſtand for his Lordſhip's name, titles, and employments, in Latin.

The following political pieces are not republiſhed in his works,—"A letter to the Examiner," 1710. —It was anſwered by Earl Cowper (of whom I find no other work except his ſpeeches) under this title, "A letter to Iſaac Bickerſtaffe, Eſq. "occaſioned by the letter to the Examiner ‡."— "The true copy of a letter from the Right "Honourable the Lord Viſcount Bolinbroke," printed in the year 1715 §.—"The repreſentation

* Printed in the Whartoniana, Vol. II. p. 116.

† Biogr. Vol. II. p. 219.

‡ Somers's Tracts, fourth Coll. Vol. IV. p. 5.

§ Ib. p. 253.

" of the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount " Bolinbroke," printed in the year 1715 *.

There has alſo been publiſhed in his Lordſhip's name, but I do not know on what authority, a piece called—" Reflections concerning innate " moral principles," written in French by the late Lord Bolinbroke, and tranſlated into Engliſh. Lond. Printed for S. Bladon, 1752.

JOHN, LORD HERVEY,

Wrote many pieces of various kinds: His pamphlets are equal to any that ever were written. Publiſhed by himſelf were—" Anſwer to " the Occaſioual Writer," 1727.—" the Occa- " ſional Writer, No. IV. To his Imperial Majeſ- " ty."—" Obſervations on the writings of the " Craftsman."—" Sequel of the Obſervations on " the writings of the Craftsman." 1730.—" Se- " dition and defamation diſplayed, with a dedi- " cation to the patrons of the Craftsman."— " A ſummary account of the State of Dunkirk, " and the negotiations relating thereto; in a let- " ter from a member of parliament to the Mayor " of the borough for which he ſerves," 1733. —" A Letter to the Craftsman on the game of " Cheſs," 1733.—" The conduct of the oppoſition

* Somers's Tracts, fourth Coll. Vol. IV p. 260.

" and tendency of modern patriotiſm." 1734.—
" Speech on the bill to prevent the ſettling more
" lands in Mortmain."---" Speech for the army."
1737.---" A proteſt againſt proteſting with reaſons."
---A paper, intituled " The Lord's Proteſt."---
" Letter to a country gentleman on the revival
" of the Salt Duty."---" Account of Queen Anne's
" bounty."---" Letter to the Biſhop of Bangor
" on his late ſermon upon Horſes and Aſſes "---
" On the Pyramids. To Mrs. * * *."---" The
" Quaker's reply to a Country Parſon's plea a-
" gainſt the Quakers bill for tythes."---" Letter
" to the author of Common Senſe, or the Engliſh-
" man's Journal of Saturday, April 16. 1737."
---" Ancient and modern liberty ſtated and com-
" pared."---" A letter from a country gentleman
" to his friend in London, concerning two col-
" lections of letters and meſſages lately publiſhed
" between the K. Q. Pr. and Prſs."---" An ex-
" amination of the facts and reaſonings contain-
" ed in a pamphlet, intituled, A Letter from a
" member of parliament to his friend in the coun-
" try, upon the motion to addreſs his Majeſty to
" ſettle 100,000l. per annum on his Royal High-
" neſs the Prince of Wales. 1739."---" Some re-
" marks on the minute philoſopher."---" Epitaph
" on Queen Caroline, in Latin and Engliſh."---
" Miſcellaneous Thoughts on the preſent poſture
" of affairs." 1742.---" Three ſpeeches on the

" Gin-Act."---" The queſtion ſtated in regard to " the army in Flanders."---" A letter to Mr. " Cibber on his letter to Mr. Pope."

IN VERSE.

" An epiſtle from a Nobleman to a Doctor of " Divinity." (Dr. Sherwin) 1773.---" To the " imitator of the ſatire of the ſecond book of " Horace."---" Bolinbroke's addreſs to Ambi- " tion, in imitation of the firſt ode of the fourth " book of Horace." 1737.---" The difference " between verbal and practical virtue; with a " prefatory epiſtle from Mr. Cibber to Mr. Pope." 1742.

Since his Lordſhip's deceaſe, there have been printed in Dodſley's Collection of poems, the following by Lord Hervey.---" To Mr. Fox (now " Earl of Ilcheſter) written at Florence, in imita- " tion of Horace, ode iv. book 2*."---" To the ſame " from Hampton-Court," 1731 †.---" Anſwer to " Mr. Hammond's elegy to Miſs Daſhwood ‡." ---" Four Epiſtles in the manner of Ovid §." That from Roxana to Philocles is a miſtake, and ſhould be Roxana to Uſbeck. That from Monimia to Philocles is the beſt of his Lordſhip's poems. It was deſigned for Miſs Sophia Howe, maid of

* Vol. III. p. 181.
† Ib. p. 183.
‡ Vol. IV. p. 79.
§ Ib. p. 82, &c.

honour, to the Honourable Antony Lowther.---" Epilogue deſigned for Sophoniſba *."---" An " imitation of Horace, addreſſed to Lord Ilcheſ- " ter †.---" A Love-Letter ‡."---" A Satire in the " manner of Perſius §."---Lord Hervey left ſeveral other works in proſe and verſe in manuſcript, particularly,---" Agrippina, a tragedy in rhyme." ---" Letters to Dr. Middleton, on the method of " filling up the Roman Senate." The Doctor formed his own ſhare in this controverſy into a treatiſe publiſhed in his works.---" Memoirs from " his firſt coming to court, to the death of the " Queen."

HENRY, LORD HYDE, AND CORNBURY.

This amiable and diſintereſted Lord was author of a few pamphlets, publiſhed without his name; of ſome tragedies ſtill in manuſcript, and of a comedy called—" The Miſtakes; or, the " Happy Reſentment." Given to Mrs. Porter for her benefit, and printed this year by ſub-

* Vol. IV. p. 107.
† Ib. p. 109.
‡ Ib. p. 110.
§ Vol. V. p. 147.

ſcription, with a little preface by the author of this work.

HORATIO,
LORD WALPOLE,

WROTE many political pieces, among which were the following:—" The caſe of the Heſſian " Troops in the pay of Great Britain."—" The " intereſt of Great Britain ſteadily purſued, Part " I. in anſwer to a Pamphlet intituled, The caſe " of the Hanover Forces." 1743.—" A Letter " to a certain diſtinguiſhed patriot and applaud- " ed orator, on the publication of his celebrated " Speech on the Seaford Petition, in the Maga- " zines, &c." 1748.---" Complaints of the Ma- " nufacturers, relating to the abuſes in marking " the Sheep and winding the Wool, &c." 1752. ---" Anſwer to the latter part of Lord Boling- " broke's Letters on the Study of Hiſtory." Manuſcript.

GEORGE BOOTH,
EARL OF WARRINGTON.

HAVING been obliged to remove from this Catalogue the firſt Peer of this family, I am enabled to replace him by his grandſon, the late Earl, who, ſome years ago, wrote a tract (though

concealing himſelf for the author) intituled— " Conſiderations upon the inſtitution of Marriage, " with ſome thoughts concerning the force and " obligation of the Marriage-Contract; wherein " is conſidered, how far Divorces may or ought " to be allowed. By a gentleman. Humbly " ſubmitted to the judgment of the impartial." Lond. printed for John Whiſton, 1739. It is an argument for divorce on diſagreement of temper. In the introduction, his Lordſhip obſerves, that, in the office of the church before matrimony, we are enjoined " to conſider it as a myſtical union" between " Chriſt and his Church," and as ſuch forbidden " to take it in hand unadviſedly or " lightly;" with an expreſs interdict of the " de- " ſign of ſatisfying man's carnal appetites." But that the moment the marriage is completed, the ſame authority declares, that nothing can diſ- ſolve it, but a deficience of carnality.

SUPPLEMENT.

HAVING found ſome ſcattered paſſages relating to ſome other Lords, which ſcarcely entitle them to places in this Catalogue, and which yet make me doubtful whether they ſhould not be inſerted, I chooſe for the preſent to range them here; and if hereafter I diſcover more evidence relating to them, I ſhall diſtribute them in their proper order, ſuppoſing this work ſhould be curious enough to call for another edition.

ANTONY BROWN, VISCOUNT MONTACUTE.

IT is againſt my rule to reckon Peers as authors, of whom nothing is extant but ſpeeches or letters. Indeed, where there is a preſumption that either were publiſhed by the perſons themſelves, it makes a difference. I ſhould not record this Lord at all, but from his being mentioned as a writer by Biſhop Tanner, for his—"Speech

" in the Houſe of Lords againſt the alteration of " Religion *."

HENRY CLIFFORD, EARL OF CUMBERLAND,

THE ſecond of that title, has but little claim to a place in this liſt, unleſs any farther diſcoveries are made of his writings than---" Some " Verſes which he compoſed on his father's pre- " ſenting a Treatiſe of Natural Philoſophy, in " old French, to the Priory of Bolton," and which, with the book itſelf, were preſerved in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum at Leeds †.

LORD CHANCELLOR HATTON.

WOOD ſays ‡ " He wrote, as it is ſaid, ſeveral " things pertaining to the law, but none of them " are extant, only this, if I may ſay it is his, and " not his name ſet to it for ſale ſake.---" A Trea- " tiſe concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament, " and the Expoſition thereof." Lond. 1677, 8vo. ---" Speeches ſpoken during the time of his " Chancellorſhip." MS.

* P. 131.

† Vide Dudat. Leed. p. 538.

‡ Athenæ, Vol. I. p. 253.

Chriſtopher Lord Hatton, his kinſman and ſucceſſor, publiſhed---" The Pſalms of David, with " Titles and Collects according to the matter of " each Pſalm." Printed at Oxford, 1644, 8vo; afterwards enlarged and publiſhed ſeveral times. Wood ſays *, that they were compiled by Dr. Jer. Taylor, though they go under the name of the Lord Hatton.

JOHN HOLLES, EARL OF CLARE,

A MAN too remarkable to be omitted, while there was the leaſt foundation for inſcribing him in this Catalogue; yet was that foundation too ſlight to range him in form as an author.

His † perſon was lofty and noble, his courage daring, his eloquence uſeful, his virtues often at war with his intereſt, as often accommodating themſelves to it. A volunteer in the Netherlands under Sir Francis Vere; a ſeaman in one of the greateſt ſcenes on which his country ever acted, the naval war of 1588; at which time his active ſtrength was ſo extraordinary, that he could climb the talleſt ſhip, though locked in the unwieldy

* Athenæ, Vol. I. p. 254.

† See his Life, written by Gervaſe Holles, his kinſman, in Collins's Hiſtor. Collections of the noble families of Cavendiſh, Holles, &c. and in the Biogr.

armour of thoſe days. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Hungary; in Ireland he was knighted for his public valour, his private was ſucceſsful in duels. He encountered little leſs danger in provoking the reſentment of thoſe mighty miniſters, Burleigh and Buckingham, the one for his miſtreſs, the other for his friend—the cauſe of the latter he never deſerted: He praiſed Raleigh, when dead; ſtuck to Somerſet, when fallen; defended the Earl of Oxford, when oppreſſed by the power of Villiers. Yet with this bold ſpirit of ancient times, he had much of the character of far more modern patriots. He often oppoſed the court from perſonal diſguſts, often returned for private views; loudly ſtigmatized the traffic of peerages, yet bought both his barony and his earldom; and approaching his reſemblance to very modern patriots, offended the King, by accuſing him * of a deſign to introduce a body of German horſe. He had originally been of the band of penſioners to Queen Elizabeth, when the pooreſt gentleman of the troop had 4000l. per annum: his next preferment at court was Comptroller to Prince Henry. Soon after his death, Holles was diſgraced and impriſoned for a cauſe, which, though called trivial by his relations and biographer, leaves no favourable impreſſion of his memory. It was for having a private conference

* Charles I.

with Garnet and another Jeſuiſt at their execution. That brutal and corrupt man Sir Edward Coke, pleading with his accuſtomed acrimony in the Star Chamber againſt Holles, aſked him this elegant queſtion,

Et quæ tanta fuit Tyburn tibi cauſa videndi?

What was ſtill more memorable, the politic criminal bought himſelf out of priſon into a peerage, by a preſent of 10,000l. to Buckingham; and, for 5000l. more, obtained, from the ſame market, the earldom of Clare, which had juſt been refuſed to the Earl of Warwick, on a ſolemn declaration of the court-lawyers, that it was a title peculiar to the blood royal, and not to be allowed to a meaner ſubject.

Indeed, audacious as the profligacy of that court was, it is to be ſuſpected that the Earl of Clare had another private key to the gate of his priſon. He had been of the houſehold to Prince Henry, and was a bold ſpeaker; a man whoſe reſentments had carried him to viſit condemned Jeſuiſts, was a dangerous perſon if poſſeſſed of a court-ſecret—and that he was, ſome myſterious lines written in his pocket-book ſeem ſtrongly to intimate; they begin thus:

Acteon once Diana naked ſpied
At unawares, yet by his dogs he died, &c.

The writer of his life ſays, indeed, that the Earl did not believe Prince Henry poiſoned, but

he mentions an *if*, which adds much more weight to the ſuſpicion, than the negation could take from it; nor is his ſuppoſal that the Earl would have hated Somerſet, if he had known him guilty, of any force. The morals of Clare were not always rigid.

Perhaps I have been too diffuſe on a man who ſcarcely comes within my plan; but the ſingularity of his life and fortunes have drawn me beyond a juſt length. I will conclude with mentioning, that, towards the end of his life, he was on the point of being declared Lord Treaſurer (as his friend Somerſet was of being reſtored to favour), that he once more offended the court, by refuſing the order of the Bath for his two ſons, from reſentment of the diſgrace of another friend, Archbiſhop Williams; and that he was father of the famous patriot Lord Holles, and father-in-law of the more famous miniſter Lord Strafford. He wrote—" An Anſwer to ſome paſſages of Sir " Francis Bacon's Eſſay on Empire."---" Epitaph " on his Son Francis, in Weſtminſter Abbey." The tomb is remarkable for its ſimplicity and good taſte.---" Epitaph on Sir Walter Raleigh." ---" The Verſes in his Pocket-Book, mentioned " above."---" A Speech in behalf of the Earl of " Oxford." The biſhops having uniformly voted againſt the Earl, to pay their court to Buckingham, who oppoſed him, Lord Clare paſſing by

their bench the next day, ſaid to them, " My " Lords, I obſerved yeſterday you went all one " way; and yet you ſhall not all be Biſhops of " Canterbury."---" A ſenſible and cautious Let- " ter of Advice to his ſon-in-law Strafford." Lord Clare was admired for his letters; and Howel, in two of his, bears teſtimony to the Earl's learning and ſkill in languages.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF STRAFFORD,

Is not recorded here for his ſpeeches and letters, thoſe chef-d'œuvres of ſenſe, of nervous and pathetic eloquence; but on occaſion of an elegy, with ſome affecting lines, ſaid to have been compoſed by him the night before his execution. It has been republiſhed in the collection * of tracts called Lord Somers's; but in a ſubſequent volume †, we are told that it was a fiction, avowed afterwards by another perſon. Moſt probably it was not genuine: That hero had other ways of venting his ſcorn than in ſonnets and madrigals. When the Lieutenant of the Tower offered him a coach, leſt he ſhould be torn to pieces by the mob in paſſing to execution, he replied, " I die " to pleaſe the people, and I will die in their

* Second Collect. Vol. II. p. 9.

† Fourth Collect. Vol. I. p. 83.

" own way." With ſuch ſtern indifference to his fate, he was not likely to debaſe his dignity by puerile expreſſions of it.

LORD KEEPER COVENTRY.

Besides recapitulating ſeveral of his ſpeeches in print, Wood ſays * he hath extant---" An An-" ſwer to the Petition againſt Recuſants."---And that there goes under his name another piece called---" Perfect and exact Directions to all thoſe " that deſire to know the true and juſt fees of " all the Offices belonging to the Court of Com-" mon Pleas, Chancery, &c." Lond. 8vo.

JOHN, LORD LUCAS.

As it was burnt by the hands of the hang-man †, his Lordſhip himſelf probably publiſhed his---" Speech in the Houſe of Peers, February " 22. 1671, upon the reading the Subſidy-Bill " the ſecond time in the preſence of his Ma-" jeſty ‡." In the State Poems I find one §, al-

* Vol. I. p. 627.

† Marvel ſays he owned part was his, part not, Vol. II. p. 59. State Tracts, Vol. I. p. 454.

§ Vol. I. p. 173.

luding to this ſpeech, called " Lord Lucas's " Ghoſt."

HENRY,
LORD ARUNDEL OF WARDOUR,

One of the Lords impriſoned for the Popiſh plot, had behaved with diſtinguiſhed bravery in the quarrel of Charles I.; but the merit of his religion and ſufferings were ſtronger recommendations to James II. in whoſe ſhort reign Lord Arundel was Lord Privy-Seal, and much truſted. In a paltry collection, called Loyal Poems, printed in 1685, by one of the loweſt tools of the Roman Catholic faction, I find---" Five little Me- " ditations in verſe," aſcribed to this Lord, and ſaid to be written whilſt he was priſoner in the Tower.

In another poem in this collection, p. 227. it is ſaid that Arundel was to have been Chancellor. Another, on the death of Charles II. is ſo ridiculouſly bad, that I cannot help quoting the two firſt lines of it.

> Hang all the ſtreets with ſable ſad; and call
> The royal palace *Black*, and not Whitehall.

The moſt remarkable piece in this miſcellany, in which there are a few of a better ſtyle, is the elegy of Charles I. which I have before mentioned, and which being printed, and aſcribed to

him in the life of his ſon, is a ſtrong preſumption of its authenticity.

ROBERT SPENCER, EARL OF SUNDERLAND,

HAVING been loaded with variety of accuſations for the lengths he had gone in countenancing Popery to flatter King James, and with betraying him afterwards to the Prince of Orange, publiſhed a vindication of his conduct, called--- "The Earl of Sunderland's letter to a friend in "the country, &c. March 23. 1689*."

THOMAS GREY, EARL OF STAMFORD,

PUBLISHED his ſpeech at the general quarter-ſeſſions held for the county of Leiceſter at Michaelmas 1690; his Lordſhip being made Cuſtos Rotulorum for the ſaid county by the late Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal. Lond. 1692, 4to, with a preface.

* Somers's Tracts, Vol. I. p. 602.

JOHN,
LORD JEFFERIES,

Son of the noted Chancellor. I find two little pieces aſcribed to this Lord in the Collection of State Poems, in four vols. 4to.; one is called---"A Fable *." The other †---"A burleſque "Tranſlation of an Elegy on the Duke of Glou-"ceſter."

ROBERT DUDLEY,
DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND,

Called the natural ſon, probably the legitimate ſon of the great Earl of Leiceſter, having been deprived of his birth-right, and never acknowledged as a Peer of England, could not with propriety be claſſed among that order; yet he was too great an honour to his country to be omitted; and it is the duty of the meaneſt hiſtorian, and his felicity, to have in his power to do juſtice to the memory of the deſerving, which falls not within the compaſs of particulars to procure to the living. The author of thoſe curious lives of the Dudleys, in the Biographia, has already retrieved the fame of this extraordinary perſon

* Vol. II. p. 241.
† Vol. III. p. 342.

from oblivion; and therefore I ſhall touch but very few particulars of his ſtory. He * was educated under Sir Thomas Chaloner, the accompliſhed governor of Prince Henry, and diſtinguiſhed his youth by martial achievements, and by uſeful diſcoveries in the Weſt Indies. But it was the houſe of Medici, thoſe patrons of learning and talents, who foſtered this enterpriſing ſpirit, and who were amply rewarded for their munificence, by his projecting the free port of Leghorn. He flouriſhed in their court, and in that of the Emperor, who declared him Duke of Northumberland, a dukedom remarkably confirmed to his widow, whom Charles I. created Ducheſs Dudley. Antony Wood ſays †, "The "Duke was a complete gentleman in all ſuitable "employments, an exact ſeaman, an excellent "architect, mathematician, phyſician, chemiſt, "and what not? He was a handſome perſonable "man, tall of ſtature, red-haired, and of admi- "rable comport; and above all, noted for rid- "ing the great horſe, for tilting, and for his "being the firſt of all that taught a dog to ſit in "order to catch partridges." The ſame author gives this liſt of his works:—"Voyage to the "iſland of Trinidada and the coaſt of Paria,

* Wood, Vol. II. p. 126. See a full account of Sir Thomas Chaloner and his family in the Ædes Walpolianæ.

† Ib. p. 27.

" 1594, 1595*." " Del arcano del mare, &c." Firenze 1630, 1646, in two volumes folio, full of mathematical cuts, ſea-charts, fortifications, &c. —" A Diſcourſe to correct the exorbitances of " Parliaments, and to enlarge the King's reve- " nue †;" written in the year 1613. This is the only uncommendable performance of our author's life; and as it was attended by an extraordinary anecdote, the reader is deſired to take a little notice of it, one very particular circumſtance having never, as I know, been remarked. This paper, by which Dudley had ſought to ingratiate himſelf with James I. concluding no method ſo eaſy or ſure for recovering his own right as to inſtruct the King how to uſurp upon the rights of his ſubjects, this paper had long lain neglected; but, in the year 1628, an information was filed by Sir Robert Heath, Attorney General, in the Star Chamber, againſt the Earls of Bedford, Somerſet, and Clare, Sir Robert Cotton, John Selden, and Oliver St. John ‡, for diſperſing this ſhameleſs libel. Foulis § would aſcribe this pub-

* See Hakeluyt's third volume of Engliſh Voyages, p. 574.

† Ruſhworth, Vol. I. in the Appendix, p. 12.

‡ It is not the leaſt particularity of this anecdote to find the names of two ſuch eminent patriots as Selden and Oliver St. John among men who propagated a plan for the reduction of parliaments. The lengths which St. John went afterwards *with* the parliament were perhaps no unnatural conſequence of a temper that had dipped into the contrary extreme to make his court——Selden was a more temperate man, and of fairer repute.

§ Hiſt. of Plots, Book I. p. 68.

lication to the patriots, who meaned to make the King odious; a moſt improbable charge, and not at all confirmed by what really happened afterwards, when it was republiſhed under the title of "Strafford's Plot." There is great reaſon to preſume that this attack on parliaments was not made without the connivance of the court, at leaſt was not diſagreeable to it, the Attorney General receiving orders, in the middle of the proſecution, to diſmiſs the cauſe, on pretence that his Majeſty was willing to extend his royal lenity to his ſubjects on the birth of a Prince, of whom the Queen was juſt delivered. The remarkable incident unnoticed, was the Earl of Somerſet being involved in this trial, that haughty and fallen favourite, generally ſuppoſed to have dragged out the remainder of his life in infamy and obſcurity, but who here appears engaged in ſtate-intrigues with ſome of the greateſt Lords at that period.—"Catholicon," a phyſical book. He alſo diſcovered a purging powder, which paſſes under the name of a phyſician who wrote a book on the virtues of it, and dedicated it to the Duke. Conſidering how enterpriſing and dangerous a miniſter he might have made, and what variety of talents were called forth by his misfortunes, it ſeems to have been happy both for the Duke and his country, that he was unjuſtly deprived of the honours to which his birth gave him pretenſions.

PEERESSES,

As a thick quarto * volume has been publiſhed within theſe few years, of ſuch illuſtrious women as have contributed to the republic of letters, I ſhall be very brief on this head, having little to add to what that author has ſaid.

MARGARET,
COUNTESS OF RICHMOND
AND
DERBY,

THE mother of Henry VII. to whom ſhe ſeems to have willingly ceded her *no* right to the crown, while ſhe employed herſelf in founding colleges, and in acts of more real devotion and goodneſs than generally attend ſo much ſuperſtition. While ſhe was yet young, and a rich heireſs, the great Duke of Suffolk, miniſter to Henry VI. or rather

* Memoirs of ſeveral ladies of Great Britain who have been celebrated for their writings, &c. by George Ballard, 1752.

to Queen Margaret, ſolicited her in marriage for his ſon, though the King himſelf wooed her for his half-brother Edmund. On ſo nice a point, the good young lady adviſed with an elderly gentlewoman, who, thinking it too great a deciſion to take upon herſelf, recommended her to St. Nicholas, who, whipping on ſome Epiſcopal robes, appeared to her, and declared in favour of Edmund. The old gentlewoman, I ſuppoſe, was dead, and St. Nicholas out of the way; for we hear nothing of the Lady Margaret conſulting either of them on the choice of two other huſbands after the death of Earl Edmund, by whom ſhe had King Henry. Sir Henry Stafford, the ſecond, bequeathed to his ſon-in-law a trappur of four new horſe harniſh of velvet; and his mother, the Ducheſs of Buckingham, in conſideration of Lady Margaret's great affection for literature, gave her the following legacy by her will, "To my daughter Richmond, a book of "Engliſh, being a legend of ſaints; a book of "French, called LUCUN; another book of French "of the epiſtles and goſpels; and a primmer "with claſps of ſilver gilt, covered with purple "velvet *."

Her virtues are exceedingly celebrated: "Her "humility was ſuch that ſhe would often ſay, "on condition that the Princes of Chriſtendom

* Dugdale.

" would combine themſelves and march againſt " the common enemy the Turks, ſhe would moſt " willingly attend them, and be their laundreſs " in the camp *." And for her chaſtity, the Reverend Mr. Baker, who republiſhed Biſhop Fiſher's funeral ſermon on her, informs us, " That, " in her laſt huſband's days, ſhe obtained a " licence of him to live chaſte, whereupon " ſhe took upon her the vow of celibacy;" a boon as ſeldom requeſted, I believe, of a third huſband, as it probably would be eaſily granted. This Princeſs publiſhed—" The mirroure of golde " for the ſinful ſoule, tranſlated from a French " tranſlation of a book called, Speculum aureum " peccatorum." Emprynted at London, in Fletſtrete, at the ſigne of St. George, by Richard Pynſon, 4to, with cuts on vellum †.—" Tranſ- " lation of the fourth book of Dr. J. Gerſon's " treatiſe of the imitation and following the bleſ- " ſed life of our moſt merciful Saviour Chriſt;" printed at the end of Dr. William Atkinſon's Engliſh tranſlation of the three firſt books, 1504. —" A letter to her ſon is printed in Howard's " Collection of Letters ‡."

She alſo, by her ſon's command and authority, " Made the orders (yet extant) for great

* Camden's Remains, p. 271, edit. 1651.

† Ballard, p. 16.

‡ P. 155.

" eſtates of ladies and noblewomen, for their " precedence, attires, and wearing of barbes " at funerals, over the chin and under the " ſame *."

JOANNA,
LADY BERGAVENNY.

In Lord Oxford's library was the following book † :---" The monument of matrons, contain- " ing ſeven ſeveral lamps of virginitie, or diſ- " tinct treatiſes, compiled by Thomas Bentley," black letter, no date. In the beginning was a note, written by the Reverend Mr. Baker, ſaying that this book contained ſeveral valuable pieces or prayers, by Queen Catharine, Queen Elizabeth, the Lady Abergavenny, and others. If I gueſs right, this Lady Abergavenny was Joanna, daughter of Thomas Fitz-Alan Earl of Arundel, wife of George Lord Bergavenny, who died in the twenty-ſeventh of Henry VIII. and niece of that bright reſtorer of literature, Antony Earl Rivers. If my conjecture is juſt, ſhe was probably the foundreſs of that noble ſchool of female learning, of which (with herſelf) there were no leſs than four authoreſſes in three deſcents, as will appear

* Ballard and Sandford.

† Harl. Catal. Vol. I. p. 100.

by this ſhort table, and by the ſubſequent account of thoſe illuſtrious ladies.

THO. FITZ-ALAN EARL OF ARUNDEL,

Margaret Widville,

William, Joanna,
G. Ld. Bergavenny,

Henry = 1 Mary Arundel,
2 Catherine Grey,

Joanna, Lord Lumley. Mary, T. D. of Norfolk.

LADY JANE GREY.

THIS admirable young heroine ſhould perhaps be inſerted in the Royal Catalogue rather than here, as ſhe was no peereſs; but having omitted her there, as ſhe is never ranked in the liſt of kings and queens, it is impoſſible entirely to leave out the faireſt ornament of her ſex. It is remarkable that her mother (like the Counteſs of Richmond before mentioned) not only waved her *

* It is very obſervable how many defects concurred in the title of this princeſs to the crown. I. Her deſcent was from the younger ſiſter of Henry VIII., and there were deſcendants of the elder living, whoſe claim indeed had been ſet aſide by the power given by parliament to King Henry to regulate the ſucceſſion.—A power which, not being founded on national expedience, could be of no force; and additionally invalidated by that King having, by the ſame authority, ſettled the crown preferably on his own daughters, who were both living. II. Her mother, from whom alone Jane could derive any right, was alive. III. The mother was young enough

ſmall pretenſions in favour of her daughter, but bore her train when ſhe made her public entry into the Tower *.

Of this lovely ſcholar's writing we have—"Four Latin epiſtles," three to Bullinger, and one to her ſiſter the Lady Catherine; printed in a book called, "Epiſtolæ ab Eccleſiæ Helve-"ticæ reformatoribus, vel ad eos ſcriptæ, &c." Tiguri. 1742, 8vo. The fourth was written the night before her death, in a Greek Teſtament, in which ſhe had been reading, and which ſhe ſent to her ſiſter.—"Her conference with Feck-"enham, Abbot of Weſtminſter, who was ſent "to convert her to Popery †."—"A letter to "Dr. Harding, her father's chaplain, who had "apoſtatized ‡."—"A prayer for her own uſe

to have other children (not being paſt thirty-one * at the death of King Edward), and if ſhe had born a ſon, his right prior to that of his ſiſter, was inconteſtable. IV. Charles Brandon, father of the Ducheſs of Suffolk, had married one woman while contracted to another; but was divorced to fulfil his promiſe: The repudiated wife was living when he married Mary Queen of France, by whom he had the Ducheſs. V. If, however, Charles Brandon's firſt marriage ſhould be deemed null, there is no ſuch plea to be made in favour of the Ducheſs Frances herſelf, Henry Duke of Suffolk, father of Jane, being actually married to the ſiſter of the Earl of Arundel, whom he divorced without the leaſt grounds, to make room for his marriage with Frances.

* Strype's Memorials, Vol. III. p. 2.

† Ballard, p. 105.

‡ Printed in the Phœnix, Vol. II. p. 28.

* See Vertue's print of this Ducheſs and her ſecond huſband, where her age is ſaid to be 36, in 1559.

" during her impriſonment *."—" Four Latin " verſes written in priſon with a pin †."—" Her " Speech on the Scaffold ‡."

Hollingſhed and Sir Richard Baker ſay, ſhe wrote divers other things, but know not where they are to be found. Bale § adds to the above mentioned:—" The Complaint of a Sinner."---" The Duty of a Chriſtian."---And Fox ‖ mentions—" A Letter to her Father."

MARY,
COUNTESS OF ARUNDEL,

Daughter of Thomas Lord Arundel of Wardour, married firſt to Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex, and afterwards to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, as may be ſeen in the preceding table. She tranſlated from Engliſh into Latin,—" Sen- " tentias et præclara facta Alexandri Severi, im- " peratoris;" and dedicated it to her father. Extant in manuſcript in the King's library ¶.— " De ſtirpe et familiâ Alexandri Severi, et de- " ſignis quæ ei portendebant imperium."

From Greek into Latin---" Selectas ſententias

* Vide Fox's Acts and Monuments.
† Ballard, p. 116.
‡ Ib. p. 114.
§ P. 110.
‖ Fox, p. 1420.
¶ Vide Caſley's Catalogue, p. 169.

" ſeptem ſapientum Græcorum."---" Similitudi-
" nes ex Platonis, Ariſtotelis, Senecæ et Aliorum
" Philoſophorum libris collectas." Dedicated to her father *.

Learning had now taken a conſiderable flight ſince the days of Edward IV. Sir Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary that Jane Shore could read and write.

JOANNA,
LADY LUMLEY,

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW of the lady laſt mentioned, tranſlated from the original into Latin,---" Iſocra-
" tes's oration, called Archidamus," manuſcript, in the King's library.---" The ſecond and third
" orations to Nicocles." Dedicated to her father †.---" A fourth, intituled Evagoras." Dedicated to the ſame, in the ſame place.

From Greek into Engliſh,---" The Iphigenia
" of Euripides." Extant in the ſame place.

* Vide Tanner's Biblioth. Brit. p. 50. and Caſley ubi ſupra.
† Ibid.

MARY,
DUCHESS OF NORFOLK*,

YOUNGER ſiſter of Lady Lumley, and firſt wife of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who was beheaded on account of the Queen of Scots, tranſlated from the Greek---" Certain ingenious ſentences col-" lected out of various authors." Dedicated to her father †.

MARY,
COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE,

THE celebrated ſiſter of Sir Philip Sidney, wrote---" Poems and tranſlations in verſe of ſe-" veral pſalms," ſaid to be preſerved in the library at Wilton ‡. ---" A Diſcourſe of Life and " Death, written in French by Philip Mornay, " done into Engliſh by the Counteſs of Pem-" broke, dated May 13. 1590, at Wilton." Printed at London for H. Ponſonby, 1600, 12mo. ---" The Tragedie of Antonie, done into Engliſh " by the Counteſs of Pembroke." Lond. 1595, 12mo.

* She died in 1557.

† In the King's library.

‡ Ballard, p. 260.

ELIZABETH,
LADY RUSSEL,

Of a family as learned as the Fitz-Alans, was third daughter of Sir Antony Cooke, and ſiſter of the ladies Burleigh and Bacon, whoſe erudition is ſufficiently known. She was married, firſt to Sir Thomas Hobby, embaſſador from Queen Elizabeth at Paris, where he died, 1566; and ſecondly, to John Lord Ruſſel, ſon of Francis, the ſecond Earl of Bedford. She ſurvived both her huſbands, and wrote Greek, Latin, and Engliſh epitaphs in verſe, for them and others of her relations. It is her daughter, by her ſecond huſband, whoſe effigy is fooliſhly ſhown in Weſtminſter-Abbey, as killed by the prick of a needle.

Lady Ruſſel tranſlated out of French into Engliſh---" A way of reconciliation of a good and " learned man, touching the true nature and ſub- " ſtance of the body and blood of Chriſt in the " ſacrament." Printed 1605, and dedicated to her daughter Anne Ruſſel, wife of Lord Henry Herbert, heir of Edward Earl of Worceſter; with Latin and Engliſh verſes.

Ballard has printed *---" A Letter to Lord " Burleigh, about the extravagance of her young- " eſt ſon."

* Ballard, p. 195

ELIZABETH,
COUNTESS OF LINCOLN,

DAUGHTER and co-heireſs of Sir Henry Knevet, and wife of Thomas Earl of Lincoln, wrote—"The "Counteſs of Lincoln's Nurſerie *." Oxf. 1621, 4to. Addreſſed to her daughter-in-law Bridget Counteſs of Lincoln. She ſpeaks of it as the firſt of her printed works, but I can find no account of any other.

ANNE,
COUNTESS OF DORSET
AND
PEMBROKE.

THIS high-born and high-ſpirited Lady was heireſs of the Cliffords Earls of Cumberland, and was firſt married to Richard Earl of Dorſet, whoſe life and actions ſhe celebrated. Her ſecond match was not ſo happy, being ſoon parted from her Lord, that memorable ſimpleton † Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, with whom Butler

* Ballard, p. 267. Wood aſcribes this piece to one Dr. Lodge, Vol. II. p. 497.

† The firſt wife of this Earl was Suſan, daughter of the Earl of Oxford. I find a book ſet forth in her name, called "The Counteſs of Montgom "ery's Euſebia, expreſſing briefly the ſoul's praying robes, by Newton, "1620." *Vide Harl. Catal.* Vol. I. p. 100.

has ſo much diverted himſelf. Anne the Counteſs was remarkably religious, magnificent, and diſpoſed to letters. She erected a pillar in the county of Weſtmorland, on the ſpot where ſhe took the laſt leave of her mother, a monument to her tutor Samuel Daniel, the poetic hiſtorian, another to Spenſer, founded two hoſpitals, and repaired or built ſeven churches and ſix caſtles *. She wrote—" Memoirs of her huſband Richard Earl " of Dorſet;" never printed.—" Sundry memo- " rials of herſelf and her progenitors." And the following letter to Sir Joſeph Williamſon, Secretary of State to Charles II. who having ſent to nominate to her a member for the borough of Appleby, ſhe returned this reſolute anſwer, which, though printed in another place †, is moſt proper to be inſerted here :—

" I HAVE been bullied by an uſurper, I have " been neglected by a court, but I will not be " dictated to by a ſubject. Your man ſha'n't " ſtand.

ANNE DORSET, PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY."

* Vide Ballard, and Memorials of Worthy Perſons, p. 92, and 94.

† The World, Vol. I. No. 14.

MARGARET,
DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE.

HAVING already taken notice of her Grace in the courſe of this work, I ſhall here only give a liſt of her works, which fill many folios.—" The " World's Olio.—" Nature's picture drawn by " Fancy's pencil, to the life." " In this volume," ſays the title, " are ſeveral feigned ſtories of na- " tural deſcriptions, as comical, tragical, and tragi- " comical, poetical, romantical, philoſophical, and " hiſtorical, &c. &c." Lond. 1656, folio. One may gueſs how like this portrait of nature is, by the fantaſtic bill of the features.—" Orations of " divers ſorts, accommodated to divers places." Lond. 1662, folio.—" Plays." Lond. 1662.— " Philoſophical and phyſical opinions." Lond. 1663, folio.—" Obſervations upon experimental " philoſophy; to which is added the deſcription " of a new world." Lond. 1668, folio. One Mr. James Briſtow began to tranſlate ſome part of theſe philoſophical diſcourſes into Latin.—" Phi- " loſophical Letters." Lond. 1664, fol.—" Poems " and Phancies." Lond. 1664, fol.—" Sociable " Letters." Lond. 1664, fol.—" The Life of the " Duke her huſband, &c." Lond. 1667, fol. It was tranſlated into Latin.—" Plays, never before " printed." Lond. 1668, folio.

Her plays alone are nineteen in number, and ſome of them in two parts. One of them, "The "Blazing World," is unfiniſhed, her Grace (which ſeems never elſe to have happened to her) "find-"ing her genius not tend to the proſecution of "it." To another, called "The Preſence," are nine and twenty ſupernumerary ſcenes. In another, The Unnatural Tragedy," is a whole ſcene written againſt Camden's Britannia: Her Grace, thought, I ſuppoſe, that a geographic ſatire in the middle of a play, was mixing the *utile* with the *dulci*. Three volumes more in folio, of her poems, are preſerved in manuſcript. Whoever has a mind to know more of this fertile pedant will find a detail of her works in Ballard's Memoirs, from whence I have taken this account.

ANNE,
COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA,

An eſteemed poeteſs, is recorded, with ſome of her poems, in the General Dictionary. Her "Poem "on the Spleen" was printed in Gildon's Miſcellany, 1701, 8vo. Rowe addreſſed one to her on the ſight of it.---Her Poems were printed at London, 1713, 8vo; with a tragedy never acted, called "Ariſtomenes *."---A copy of her verſes to Mr.

* In the Miſcellany, Vol. II., called, "Buckingham's Works," I find a very ſilly poem aſcribed to a Lady Sandwich. This ſhould be the Lady

Pope, are printed before the old edition of his works; and two others of his and hers are in the General Dictionary.---Another little poem in Prior's Poſthumous Works *.---A great number of her poems are ſaid to be extant in manuſcript †.

SARAH,
DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

It is ſeldom the public receives information on princes and favourites from the fountain-head: Flattery, or invective, is apt to pervert the relations of others. It is from their own pens alone, whenever they are ſo gracious, like the lady in queſtion, as to have "a paſſion for fame and ap-"probation ‡," that we learn exactly how trifling, and fooliſh, and ridiculous, their views and actions were, and how often the miſchief they did proceeded from the moſt inadequate cauſes. We happen to know, indeed, though he was no author, that the Duke of Buckingham's repulſes in very impertinent amours, involved King James and King Charles in national quarrels with Spain and France. From her Grace of Marlborough we may collect, that Queen Anne was driven to

lately deceaſed at Paris, daughter of the celebrated Earl of Rocheſter; but ſhe inherited too much wit to have written ſo ill.

* Vol. I. p. 20.

† Gen. Dict. Vol. X. Ballard, p. 431.

‡ Vide her Apology, p. 5.

change her miniſtry, and, in conſequence, the fate of Europe, becauſe ſhe dared to affect one bed-chamber woman, as ſhe had done another. The Ducheſs could not comprehend how the couſins Sarah Jennings and Abigail Hill could ever enter into competition, though the one did but kneel to gather up the clue of favour, which the other had haughtily toſſed away; and which ſhe could not recover by putting the Whole Duty of Man into the Queen's hands, to teach her friendſhip *.

This favourite Ducheſs, who, like the proud Duke of Eſpernon, lived to brave the ſucceſſors in a court where ſhe had domineered, wound up her capricious life, where, it ſeems, ſhe had begun it, with an apology for her conduct. The piece, though weakened by the prudence of thoſe who were to correct it, though maimed by her Grace's own corrections, and though great part of it is rather the annals of a wardrobe than of a reign, yet has ſtill curious anecdotes, and a few of thoſe ſallies of wit which fourſcore years of arrogance could not fail to produce in ſo fantaſtic an underſtanding. And yet, by altering her memoirs as often as her will, ſhe diſappointed the public as much as her own family. However, the chief objects remain; and one ſees exactly how Europe and the back ſtairs took their

* Vide her Apology, p. 268.

places in her imagination and in her narrative. The Revolution left no impreſſion on her mind, but of Queen Mary turning up bed-clothes; and the Proteſtant hero, but of a ſelfiſh glutton, who devoured a diſh of peas from his ſiſter-in-law. Little circumſtances, indeed, convey the moſt characteriſtic ideas; but the choice of them may as often paint the genius of the writer, as of the perſon repreſented.

Mrs. Abigail Hill is not the only perſon tranſmitted to poſterity with marks of the Ducheſs's reſentment. Lord Oxford, "Honeſt Jack Hill, "the ragged Boy, the Quebec General," and others, make the ſame figure in her hiſtory that they did in her mind.—Sallies of paſſion not to be wondered at in one who has ſacrificed even the private letters of her miſtreſs and benefactreſs!

We have nothing of her Grace's writing, but the "Apology for the conduct of the Dowager "Ducheſs of Marlborough, from her firſt com-"ing to court, to the year 1710, in a letter from "herſelf to my Lord ****." Lond. 1742.

FRANCES,
DUCHESS OF SOMERSET,

Had as much taſte for the writings of others, as modeſty about her own.

SCOTS AUTHORS.

It is not my purpoſe to give an exact account of the Royal and Noble Authors of Scotland: I am not enough verſed in them to do juſtice to writers of the moſt accompliſhed nation in Europe; the nation to which, if any one country is endowed with a ſuperior partition of ſenſe, I ſhould be inclined to give the preference in that particular. The little I ſhall ſay both of Scots and Iriſh writers is what has occurred to me accidentally, or has ſince been communicated to me by a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed knowledge and taſte. Many natives of each kingdom are far better qualified to complete the Catalogue, to which I only mean to contribute ſome hints. Even in the Engliſh liſt, I pretend to no merit but in the pains I have taken.

JAMES I *,

Wrote "A Panegyric on his Queen (Joan "daughter of the Ducheſs of Clarence) before

* For this account of the Scotch kings, ſee Sir George Mackenzie's Lives and Characters of the moſt Eminent Writers of the Scots nation, Vol. II. p. 318, and Tanner, p. 426. I have omitted the ſecond James, whom the Biſhop makes an author, becauſe *edidit edictum pacificatorium*. A conſtable that reads the riot act is as much entitled to that denomination.

" ſhe was married to him."—" Scotch Sonnets," one book. One of them, " A Lamentation while " in England," is in manuſcript in the Bodleian library, and praiſes Gower and Chaucer exceedingly.—" Rythmos Latinos," Lib. I.—" On Mu-" ſic."

JAMES IV.

WROTE " On the Apocalypſe."

JAMES V.

WROTE the celebrated ballad, called—" Chriſt's " Kirk on the Green," and other little poems, which, at leaſt, tradition reports to be of his compoſition. They have a character of eaſe and libertiniſm, which makes the tradition the more probable, and are to be found in a collection of Scottiſh poems, called the Ever-green. The Gaberluinzie-man is reckoned the beſt. There is ſomething very ludicrous in the young woman's diſtreſs, when ſhe thought that her firſt favour had been thrown away on a beggar.

MARY.

It would be idle to dwell on the ſtory of this Princeſs, too well known for having the misfortune to be born in the ſame age, in the ſame iſland with, and to be handſomer than Elizabeth. Mary had the weakneſs to ſet up a claim to a greater kingdom than her own, without any army; and was at laſt reduced by her crimes, to be a * ſaint in a religion, which was oppoſite to what her rival profeſſed out of policy. Their different talents for a crown appeared even in their paſſions as women. Mary deſtroyed her huſband for killing a muſician that was her gallant, and then married her huſband's aſſaſſin. Elizabeth diſdained to marry her lovers, and put one of them to death for preſuming too much on her affection. The miſtreſs of David Rizio could not but miſcarry in a conteſt with the Queen of Eſſex. As handſome as ſhe was, Sextus V. never wiſhed to paſs a night with Mary.——She was no mould to caſt Alexanders!

Hiſtorians agree in the variety of her accompliſhments. She altered a Latin diſtich which

* In the church of the Calcſtines at Paris, it is ſaid on the tomb of Francis II. "That it is proof enough of his beatitude, that he had the martyr "Mary Stuart to his wife."

ſhe found in the fragments of Cæſar, and wrote on a pane of glaſs at Buxton-wells *,

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraris nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi poſthac non adeunda, vale!

As ſhe did this diſtich in a window at Fotheringay,

From the top of all my truſt,
Miſhap has laid me in the duſt †.

She is reported to have written ‡—"Poems "on various occaſions," in the Latin, Italian, French, and Scots languages.—One of her poems is printed among thoſe of A. Blackwood. Another § is in Brantome's Dames Illuſtres, written on the death of her huſband King Francis ‖.—"Royal Advice to her Son," in two books.

Among the Latin poems ¶ of Sir Thomas Chaloner is a copy of verſes, ſaid to be tranſlated from ſome French ones written by this Queen, and ſent, with a diamond curiouſly ſet, to Queen Elizabeth.

A great number of her original letters are preſerved in the King of France's library, in the Royal, Cottonian, and Aſhmolean libraries here: As many others are in print, viz.—"Eleven to Earl

* Ballard.
† Ib.
‡ Tanner.
§ Sir George Mackenzie's Account of her, Vol. III. p. 360.
‖ Dix. III. p. 117.
¶ Page 353, at the end of his book de Repub. Anglor. inſtaur.

" Bothwell," tranſlated from the French by Edward Simmons, of Chriſt-Church, Oxford; and printed at Weſtminſter, 1726, A late author (Mr. Goodall) has publiſhed two volumes, to endeavour to prove that theſe letters are a forgery; but a plea of that length, when the detection is not manifeſt, ſerves rather to confirm than weaken the evidence for the fact; and the world and Mr. Goodall will, I fear, be ſtill far from agreeing in their opinion of Mary, while he thinks " it " does not appear that ſhe had any faults, unleſs " the want of omniſcience and omnipotence may " be termed faults."—" Ten more *, with her an- " ſwers to the articles againſt her."—" Six more," in Anderſon's Collections.—" Another," in the Appendix to her Life, by Dr. Jebb.—And ſome others, diſperſed among the works of Pius V. Buchanan, Camden, Udal, and Sanderſon.

PATRICK,
LORD RUTHVEN,

A CONSIDERABLE actor in ſome of the tragic ſcenes of the reign of Mary, is ſaid to have written—" A Diſcourſe of the late Troubles that " happened in Scotland between the Noble and

* In Hayne's State Papers.

" Mighty Princeſs Mary, by the Grace of God " Queen of Scotland, and her huſband Henry " the King, with others, Earls, Lords, Barons, " Gentlemen, Freeholders, Merchants, and Crafts- " men."—This piece is a narrative of the murder of David Rizzio, the contrivance of which Lord Ruthven attributes to himſelf.—Three MS. copies of this work are extant, two in the Cottonian library, and one which Sir George Mackenzie ſays * he received from Dr. Burnet by miſtake, when the biſhop intended to have given him a libel on the Queen of Scots. Keith has given an account of this piece in his hiſtory † of the affairs of the Church and State of Scotland. Sir George has given another, and obſerves, " that perhaps no age has produced the inſtance " of one who acknowledged himſelf to be guilty " of a fact which all mankind muſt acknowledge " to be murder." However, leſt ſo extraordinary a circumſtance ſhould not be ſufficient to ſhake the credit of the narrative, Mackenzie has been abſurd enough to falſify it in his own abridgement; and, to vindicate the honour of the Queen, makes Lord Ruthven affirm that " Rizzio was " old, lean, and extremely deformed." As if it was likely that Ruthven, apologizing for that aſſaſſination, would affectedly have thrown in cir-

* Vol. III. p. 75.

† Appendix, p. 119, 129.

cumſtances, which, beſides being falſe, would deſtroy the only ſhadow of excuſe for it.

LORD CHANCELLOR MAITLAND,

Created Lord Maitland by James VI. to whom he had been Secretary of State, was famous for his —" Latin Epigrams *."—He tranſlated too ſome verſes of James I., publiſhed with the King's Works. His Majeſty, in return, wrote an epitaph for the Chancellor, which in that age of adulation, was no doubt eſteemed a peculiar mark of honour. It is printed in Sir George Mackenzie's Account of Lord Maitland.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF STIRLING,

Was a very celebrated poet, and greatly ſuperior to the ſtyle of his age. His Works are printed in folio; the chief of which are four tragedies in alternate rhyme. The firſt grant of Nova Scotia was made to this Lord.

* Vide Bacon Papers, Vol. I. p. 295.; and Sir George Mackenzie, Vol. III. p. 423.

SIR ROBERT KERR, EARL OF ANCRAM *.

I FIND a † ſhort, but very pretty copy of verſes from him to Drummond of Hawthornden, one of the beſt modern hiſtorians, and no mean imitator of Livy.

THOMAS HAMILTON, EARL OF HADDINGTON,

THE founder of a new branch of that illuſtrious houſe, raiſed himſelf to great eminence, and to the firſt poſts in his country, by his abilities as a lawyer and a ſtateſman.

He compoſed—"Practics; or, Caſes adjudged "in the Court of Seſſion. And he made very "copious collections concerning Scottiſh antiqui-"ties." Theſe works are in manuſcript, and much eſteemed ‡.

* He was Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to Charles I. when prince.

† Vide at the end of Drummond's Works.

‡ In the firſt edition, I had, by miſtake, inſerted the famous Napier, and prepared a larger account of his works, but am obliged to omit him on finding that his ſon, not he, was the firſt peer of the family.

JAMES,
DUKE OF HAMILTON.

This nobleman, ſo well known by his politics and tragic end, is ſeldom conſidered in the light of an author, yet * Antony Wood mentions the following pieces:—Preface to a book, intituled "General demands concerning the late Covenant, "&c." 1638, 4to.—"Various letters."—"Con-"ferences, Advices, Anſwers, &c." publiſhed in Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton.

HENRY CARY,
LORD FALKLAND.

Scotland and England have each pretenſions to this conſpicuous line, of which four ſucceſſively were authors †. England gave them origin, Scotland their title. Henry is ſaid by the Scotch Peerage to have been made Comptroller of the Houſehold and a Peer by King James, for being the firſt who carried him the news of the death of Queen Elizabeth; but that is a blunder: Robert Cary Earl of Monmouth was that meſſenger. Lord Falkland was Maſter of the Jewel-

* Vol. II. p. 121.

† It is to preſerve this chain entire, that I have choſen to place theſe Lords together, though they ought to have been intermixed with the reſt in this liſt, according to the periods in which they lived.

Office to Elizabeth, and was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry, and Lord Deputy of Ireland, from which he was removed with diſgrace, by the intrigues of the Papiſts; yet his honour was afterwards entirely vindicated *. He is remarkable for an invention to prevent his name being counterfeited, by artfully concealing in it the ſucceſſive year of his age, and, by that means, detecting a man who had not obſerved ſo nice a particularity †. He had an excellent character, and is ſaid to have written many things, which never were publiſhed, except—" The hiſtory of the moſt unfortunate " Prince King Edward the Second; with choice " political obſervations on him and his unhappy " favourites, &c." Found among his papers, and printed in 1680, folio and 8vo.—" A Letter to " James the Firſt ‡."—" An Epitaph (not bad) " on Elizabeth Counteſs of Huntingdon §."

* Biogr. Vol. II.

† Loyd's State Worthies, p. 938. Fuller in Hertfordſhire, p. 23. This little circumſtance was thought not unworthy of repetition, at a time when the unſuſpecting careleſſneſs of a great prelate in this particular has involved him in ſo much trouble.—A trouble, however, to which we owe a beautiful picture of the moſt virtuous mind and admirable abilities, triumphing over the impoſture of others, and the infirmities of his own great age. *See the Biſhop of Winchеſter's Letter to Mr. Chevalier.*

‡ Biogr. Vol. II. p. 1182.

§ Memorials and Characters of Eminent and Worthy Perſons, folio, 1741; in the Appendix, p. 15.

LUCIUS CARY,
LORD FALKLAND.

THERE never was a ſtronger inſtance of what the magic of words, and the art of an hiſtorian can effect, than in the character of this Lord, who ſeems to have been a virtuous, well-meaning man, with a moderate underſtanding *, who got knocked on the head early in the civil war, becauſe it boded ill: and yet, by the happy ſolemnity of my Lord Clarendon's diction, Lord Falkland is the favourite perſonage of that noble work. We admire the pious Æneas, who, with all his unjuſt and uſurping pretenſions, we are taught to believe was the ſent of Heaven; but it is the amiable Pallas we regret, though he was killed before he had performed any action of conſequence.

That Lord Falkland was a weak man, to me appears indubitable. We are told he acted with Hampden and the patriots, till he grew better informed what was law †. It is certain that the ingenious Mr. Hume has ſhown that both King James and King Charles acted upon precedents

* See his ſpeeches, which by no means ſhow great parts.

† It is evident from his ſpeech againſt the Judges, that this could not be entirely the caſe; for he there aſſerts, that thoſe men had not only acted contrary to ancient laws and cuſtoms, but even to ſome made in that very reign.

of prerogative which they found eſtabliſhed.—Yet will this neither juſtify them nor Lord Falkland. If it would, wherever tyranny is eſtabliſhed by law, it ought to be ſacred and perpetual. Thoſe patriots did not attack King Charles ſo much for violation of the law, as to oblige him to ſubmit to the amendment of it; and I muſt repeat, that it was great weakneſs to oppoſe a prince for breaking the law, and yet ſcruple to oppoſe him when he obſtructed the correction of it. My Lord Falkland was a ſincere Proteſtant; would he have taken up arms againſt Henry VIII. for adding new nonſenſe to eſtabliſhed Popery, and would he not have fought to obtain the Reformation?—Again, when he abandoned Hampden and that party, becauſe he miſtruſted the extent of their deſigns, did it juſtify his going over to the King? With what—I will not ſay, conſcience—but with what reaſon could he, who had been ſo ſenſible of grievances *, lend his hand to reſtore the authority from whence thoſe grievances flowed! Did the uſurpation of Cromwell prove that Laud had been a meek paſtor? If Hampden and Pym were bad men and ambitious, could not Lord Falkland have done more ſervice to the ſtate by remaining with them, and checking their attempts, and moderating their councils, than by offering his ſword and abilities

* See his ſpeech againſt the Biſhops.

to the King? His Lordſhip had felt the tyranny; did not he know, that, if authoriſed by victory, neither the King's temper nor government were likely to become more gentle? Did he think that loſs of liberty or loſs of property are not evils, but when the law of the land allows them to be ſo? Not to deſcant too long, it is evident to me that this Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of ſuperſtitious ſcruples, that might flow from an excellent heart, but by no means from a ſolid underſtanding. His refuſing to entertain ſpies, or to open letters, when Secretary of State, were the punctilios of the former, not of the latter; and his putting on a clean ſhirt to be killed in, is no proof of ſenſe either in his Lordſhip, or in the hiſtorian * who thought it worth relating. Falkland's ſigning the declaration, that he did not believe the King intended to make war on the parliament, and at the ſame time ſubſcribing to levy twenty horſe for his Majeſty's ſervice, comes under a deſcription, which, for the ſake of the reſt of his character, I am willing to call great infatuation. He wrote—" A Speech on " ill Counſellors about the King," 1640.—" A " Speech againſt the Lord Keeper Finch and the " Judges."—" A Speech againſt the Biſhops, " February 9. 1640."—" A draught of a Speech " concerning Epiſcopacy," found among his pa-

* Whitlocke.

pers, printed at Oxford, 1644.—" A Diſcourſe " concerning Epiſcopacy."—" A Diſcourſe of " the Infallibility of the Church of Rome." One George Holland, a Popiſh prieſt, replying to this, his Lordſhip publiſhed the following anſwer:—" A View of ſome exceptions made againſt the " Diſcourſe of the Infallibility of the Church of " Rome."—" A Letter to Mr. F. M." printed at the end of Mr. Charles Gataker's anſwer to five captious queſtions. Lond. 1673, 4to.—" A " Letter to Dr. Beale, Maſter of St. John's Col- " lege, Cambridge *."—He is ſaid to have aſſiſted Chillingworth in his book, called " The Re- " ligion of Proteſtants †." And he wrote a copy of verſes on the death of Ben Jonſon, publiſhed in the collection called " Jonſonius Virbius ‡."

HENRY CARY,
LORD FALKLAND,

Died young, having given inſtances of wit and parts. Being brought early into the Houſe of Commons, and a grave ſenator objecting to his youth, " and to his not looking as if he had ſow- " ed his wild oats," he replied with great quickneſs, " Then I am come to the propereſt place,

* Biogr. Vol. II. p. 1182.
† Ib. p. 1186.
‡ Ib. p. 2788.

" where are ſo many geeſe to pick them up." He wrote—" The Marriage Night, a Comedy," abſurdly aſcribed by Antony Wood to the laſt Lord his ſon.

ANTONY CARY,
LORD FALKLAND,

Wrote---" A Prologue *, intended for the " Old Bachelor," but it ſeems to have had too little delicacy even for that play and that age.---" A Prologue to Otway's Soldier's Fortune."

Lord Lanſdown has inſcribed a copy of verſes to this Lord's ſon, Lucius Henry, the fifth Lord Falkland, who ſerved in Spain.

THOMAS,
LORD FAIRFAX,

The parliamentary general. One can eaſily believe his having been the tool of Cromwell, when one ſees, by his own memoirs, how little idea he had of what he had been about. He left ---" Short Memorials of Thomas Lord Fairfax, " written by himſelf." Lond. 1699.

But his Lordſhip was not only an hiſtorian, but a poet; in Mr. Thoreſby's muſeum were pre-

* Printed before that play in Congreve's Works.

ſerved in manuſcript, the following pieces * :—
" The Pſalms of David, the Song of Solomon,
" the Canticles and Songs of Moſes, Exod. xv.
" and Deut. xxxii. and other parts of Scripture
" verſified."—" Poem on Solitude."—Beſides which, in the ſame collection, were preſerved—
" Notes of Sermons by his Lordſhip, by his Lady,
" daughter of Horace Lord Vere, and by their
" daughter Mary, wife of George, ſecond Duke
" of Buckingham;" and—" A Treatiſe on the
" ſhortneſs of Life."

But of all Lord Fairfax's works, by far the moſt remarkable were ſome verſes which he wrote on the horſe on which Charles II. rode to his coronation, and which had been bred and preſented to the King by his Lordſhip †. How muſt that merry monarch, not apt to keep his countenance on more ſerious occaſions, have ſmiled at this awkward homage from the old victorious hero of Republicaniſm and the Covenant! He gave a collection of manuſcripts to the Bodleian library.

* Vide Thoreſby's Ducat. Leed. pages 511, 541, 548. In page 543, it is ſaid, that in the ſame collection are ſome verſes on the deaths of Ferd. Lord Fairfax and his Lady, by the Ladies Cary and Widdrington, 1665.

† Ib. p. 548.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

It will not appear extraordinary, that this illuſtrious blood, which has produced ſo many eminent perſons, ſhould have added to the catalogue of noble authors from its own liſt of ſtateſmen and heroes. It is totally unneceſſary for me to enter into their characters, that taſk having been ſo fully performed by one * who wears the honour of their name, and who, it is no compliment to ſay, is one of the ableſt and moſt beautiful writers of this country.

In the catalogue of the Harleian library, I find theſe pieces † :—" Marquis of Argyle his inſtruc-" tions to a Son," 1661. It is obſervable that this Lord quarrelled both with his father and his ſon.—" His Defences againſt the grand indict-" ment of High Treaſon." 1661.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, EARL OF ARGYLE.

Having ſeen nothing of this Lord's compoſition but his own epitaph in verſe, written the

* Vide the Lives of the Earls of Argyle, Biogr. Brit. Vol. II. p. 1142, 1155.

† Vol. IV. p. 817.

night before his execution, he can ſcarce, with propriety, be called an author, no more than the Marquis of Montroſe, whom I have omitted, notwithſtanding his well known little elegy on King Charles, and though he is ſaid to have been the author of ſeveral poems, publiſhed in a dull miſcellany at Edinburgh. Yet Argyle's epitaph, though not very poetic, has energy enough to make one conclude that it was not his firſt eſſay. At leaſt there is an heroic ſatisfaction of conſcience expreſſed in it, worthy of the cauſe in which he fell.

His ſpeech at his execution is printed in Howard's Collection of Letters, p. 399.

RICHARD MAITLAND, EARL OF LAUDERDALE,

Translated Virgil; it was printed in two volumes. The manuſcript was communicated to Mr. Dryden, who adopted many of the lines into his own tranſlation.

COLIN LINDSAY, EARL OF BALCARRAS,

The third Earl of that name, was of the Privy Council, and Treaſurer to James II. to whom his loyalty was unſhaken, as his character was un-

blemiſhed. He was a man of plain ſenſe and ſmall fortune, and left a little volume of memoirs much eſteemed, intituled, " An account of the " affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution " in 1688, as ſent to the late King James the " Second, when in France." Lond. 1714, thin 8vo.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, EARL OF CROMERTY,

A PERSON eminent for his learning, and for his abilities as a ſtateſman and general, of which laſt profeſſion he was reckoned, at his death in 1714, one of the oldeſt in Europe. He contributed to the reſtoration of Charles II. by whom he was made one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, Clerk Regiſter of the Privy Council, and Juſtice General. James II. made him a Baron and Viſcount; Queen Anne, Secretary of State and an Earl. Of his Lordſhip's writing I have— " A Vindication of Robert the third King of " Scotland from the imputation of Baſtardy, by " the clear proof of Elizabeth Mure (daughter " to Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan) her being " the firſt lawful wife of Robert the Second, then " Steward of Scotland, and Earl of Strathern; " by George, Viſcount Tarbat, &c. Clerk to his " Majeſty's Councils, Regiſters, and Rolls, 1695."[1]

In the dedication to the King (who, by the date, ſhould be King William, but who, by his Lordſhip's telling him that he had preſented his proofs to him many years before in writing, I ſhould ſuſpect to be King James) he ſays, that all the crowned heads in Europe are concerned in this vindication. The point indeed has been much litigated, but is of little conſequence, except to thoſe who are zealous about a point of ſo little conſequence as hereditary right; yet as difficult to be aſcertained as another obſcure topic on which his Lordſhip employed his labours in the following—"Synopſis Apocalyptica; or, a ſhort "and plain explication and application of Da-"niel's Prophecy and of St. John's Revelation, "in conſent with it, and conſequential to it; by "G. E. of C. tracing in the ſteps of the admir-"able Lord Napier of Merchieſton. Edinburgh, "1708." It is dedicated to his daughter Margaret Weems, Counteſs of Northeſk and Ethie, by her Ladyſhip's moſt obedient ſervant, and moſt affectionate father, Cromerty.

Biſhop Nicholſon * mentions having ſeen a deſcription of the Iſles Hirta and Roua, two of the Hebrides, but does not ſay if it was ever printed.

* Scotch Hiſtor. libr. p. 56.

JAMES DALRYMPLE, VISCOUNT STAIR,

DREW up "An Inſtitute of the Law of Scot-"land," which was publiſhed in 1693, and was received with univerſal approbation †. He alſo publiſhed—"Deciſions of the Court of Seſſion, "from 1661 to 1681, two volumes folio."—"Philoſophia Experimentalis," publiſhed in Holland during his exile, and much commended by Bayle in his Journal.—"A Vindication of the "Divine Attributes," 8vo.—"An Apology for "his own Conduct," 4to. This laſt is but a pamphlet; nor is it known on what occaſion he publiſhed it. The only copy of it extant is in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh.

RICHARD GRAHAM, VISCOUNT PRESTON,

SECRETARY to James II. after whoſe abdication he lived retired in the country, and publiſhed a tranſlation of Anicius Manlius Severinus Boetius, of the Conſolation of Philoſophy, in five books. Lond 1712, the ſecond edition corrected, with a preface.

† Biogr. Brit. p. 2257.

JAMES HAMILTON,
EARL OF ABERCORN,

WROTE "Calculations and Tables relating to "the Attractive Power of Loadſtones." 1729.

ANNE,
COUNTESS OF MORTON.

THERE goes under the name of this Lady, a ſmall book of devotions, in which ſhe aſks God this meek queſtion, "O Lord, wilt thou humble "thyſelf to hunt after a flea?" But it appears by the preface, that it was compoſed by one M. G.

IRISH PEERS.

GERALD FITZGERALD, EARL OF DESMOND,

THE fourth Earl of that line, was called the Poet; and, for his ſkill in the mathematics, was thought a magician. This was about the year 1370 *.

GEORGE CALVERT, LORD BALTIMORE,

WAS brought up under Sir Robert Cecil, and, in 1619, attained the office of Secretary of State, which, however, he reſigned conſcientiouſly in 1624, on having embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He remained Privy Counſellor, and was made a Baron. He had the grant of Avalon, the firſt Chriſtian ſettlement in Newfoundland, whither he went and defended it bravely againſt the French; and on its being afterwards yielded

* Lodge's Iriſh Peerage, Vol. I. p. 10.

to them, he obtained the grant of Maryland, of which his family are ſtill proprietors.

We have this liſt of his works *—" Carmen " Funebre in Dom. Hen. Untonum ad Gallos bis " legatum, ibique nuper fato functum." 1596, 4to. The Earl of Briſtol wrote an elegy on the ſame occaſion †.—" Speeches in Parliament."—" Various Letters of State."—" The Anſwer of " Tom Telltroth."—" The Practice of Princes " and Lamentation of the Kirk." 1642, 4to.—" Something about Maryland." Not printed.

ROGER BOYLE, EARL OF ORRERY,

A MAN who never made a bad figure, but as an author. As a ſoldier his bravery was diſtinguiſhed, his ſtratagems remarkable ‡. As a ſtateſman it is ſufficient to ſay that he had the confidence of Cromwell: As a man, he was grateful, and would have ſupported the ſon of his friend: Like Cicero and Richelieu he could not be content without being a poet. The ſenſible author of a very curious life of this Lord, in the Biographia, ſeems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his Lordſhip or Cicero, when he ſays

* Biogr. Brit. Vol. II. p. 1117. Wood, Vol. II. p. 565.

† See p. 156. of this work.

‡ See his Life in the Biogr. Brit.

that his writings are never flat and trivial.—— What does he think of an hundred ſuch lines as theſe,

When to the wars of Acquitaine I went,
I made a friendſhip with the Earl of Kent *.

One might as ſoon find the ſublime, or the modeſt, or the harmonious, in this line,

O Fortunatam natam Me Conſule Romam!

Lord Orrery wrote—" The Iriſh Colours diſ-" played; in a reply of an Engliſh Proteſtant " to a letter of an Iriſh Roman Catholic." Lond. 1662.—" An Anſwer to a ſcandalous Letter lately " printed, and ſubſcribed by Peter Walſh, &c." Dublin, 1662, 4to. and Lond.—" A Poem on his " Majeſty's happy reſtoration." MS.---" A Poem " on the death of the celebrated Mr. Abraham " Cowley." Lond. 1667, fol.---" The Hiſtory of " Henry V. a tragedy."—" Muſtapha, a tragedy." —" The Black Prince, a tragedy."—" Tryphon, " a tragedy."—" Partheniſſa," a romance in three parts, one vol. fol.; his biographer ſays, three volumes, folio, and ſeems to think that this performance is not read, becauſe it was never completed; as if three volumes in folio would not content the moſt heroic appetite that ever exiſted!—" A Dream, a poem."—" The Art of War." Lond. 1677, fol. ſaid to have been much ridiculed; but it is applauded by the Biographia.—

* The Black Prince, Act V.

" Poems on the Faſts and Feſtivals of the Church." Printed, but never finiſhed. I ſhould act with regard to theſe, as I ſhould about the romance, not read them; not becauſe they were never finiſhed, but becauſe they were never begun. We are told his Lordſhip always wrote when he had a fit of the gout, which it ſeems was a very impotent Muſe.

The reſt of his works were poſthumous.—" Mr. " Antony, a comedy."—" Mr. Guzman, a co- " medy."—" Herod the Great, a tragedy."— " Altemira, a tragedy." All his dramatic pieces, but Mr. Antony, have been publiſhed together in two vols. 8vo. Lond. 1739.—" His State-Letters." Lond. 1742, fol. *.

WENTWORTH DILLON, EARL OF ROSCOMMON,

One of the moſt renowned writers in the reign of Charles II. but one of the moſt careleſs too. His eſſay on tranſlated verſe, and his tranſlation of Horace's art of Poetry, have great merit; in the reſt of his poems there are ſcarce above four lines that are ſtriking, as theſe,

* Richard, called the great Earl of Corke, father of this Earl of Orrery, wrote Memoirs of his own Life and Times, which he called, True Remembrances, a work ſaid to be ſtill extant in MS.

The law appear'd with Maynard at their head,
In legal murder none ſoo deeply read.

And theſe in the apparition of Tom Roſs to his pupil the Duke of Monmouth,

Like Samuel, at thy necromantic call,
I riſe to tell thee, God has left thee, Saul!

His poems are printed together in the firſt volume of the Works of the Minor Poets. At the deſire of the Duke of Ormond, he tranſlated into French Dr. Sherlock's diſcourſe on Paſſive Obedience, intituled,—" The Caſe of Reſiſtance " of the Supreme Powers *." And we are told † that his Lordſhip, in conjunction with Dryden, projected a Society for refining and fixing the ſtandard of our language.

ROGER PALMER,
EARL OF CASTLEMAIN,

Author of ſeveral pieces, but better known by having been the huſband of the Ducheſs of Cleveland, and by being ſent ambaſſador from James II. to the Pope, who treated him with as little ceremony as his wife had done. While her Grace was producing Dukes for the ſtate, the Earl was buſied in controverſial divinity, and in

* See his Life, prefixed to his poems, in the 2d volume of a Miſcellany called, the Works of the Earls of Rocheſter, Roſcommon, Dorſet, &c.

† See his Life in the Gen. Dict.

defending the religion of the Prince who was ſo gracious to his Lady.

Of this Lord's compoſition I have found,—"An "account of the preſent war between the Ve- "netians and the Turks, with the ſtate of Can- "die; in a letter to the King from Venice." Lond. 1666, ſmall 12mo. with a print of the Earl before it. In the dedication he diſcovers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and that Renegades loſe their talents for ſea affairs.—"A "ſhort and true account of the material paſſages "in the late war between the Engliſh and Dutch. "Written by the Right Hon. the Earl of Caſtle- "main; and now publiſhed by Thomas Price, "Gent." In the Savoy, 1671. The Editor, as wiſe as his author, obſerves that the Earl had viſited Paleſtine, to which he had a particular relation by his name *Palmer* or *Pilgrim:* And he acquaints the World, that the Earl's great-grandfather had three ſons born for three Sundays ſucceſſively; and that another of his anceſtors, with the ſame wife, kept ſixty open Chriſtmas's in one houſe, without ever breaking up houſe.—"The Earl of "Caſtlemain's Manifeſto." 1689. This is a de- fence of himſelf from being concerned in the Popiſh plot, of which he was accuſed by Turber- ville.—"An Apology in behalf of the Papiſts." This piece has not his name. It was anſwered by Loyd, Biſhop of St. Aſaph, in 1667, and was

reprinted with the anſwer in 1746.—" The Eng-
" liſh Globe, being a ſtabil and immobil one, per-
" forming what the ordinary Globes do, and
" much more. Invented and deſcribed by the
" Right Honourable the Earl of Caſtlemaine."
1679, thin 4to.—" The Compendium; or, a ſhort
" view of the trials in relation to the preſent
" plot, &c." Lond. 1679. This piece is like-
wiſe anonymous, is aſcribed to him, but I cannot
affirm it to be of his writing. I believe he wrote
other things, but I have not met with them.

A ſplendid book of his embaſſy, with cuts, was
publiſhed in folio, both in Engliſh and Italian.

JOHN,
LORD CUTTS,

A SOLDIER of moſt hardy bravery in King Wil-
liam's wars, was ſon of Richard Cutts, Eſq. of
Matching in Eſſex, where the family was ſettled
about the time of Henry VI. and had a great
eſtate *. Our author was made Baron of Gowran
in Ireland, one of the Lords Juſtices General,
General of the forces in that kingdom, and Go-
vernor of the Iſle of Wight. He died at Dublin
in January 1706, and is buried there in the Ca-
thedral of Chriſt-Church †.

* Vide Hiſt. and Antiq. of Eſſex, p. 79.

† Leneve's Monumenta Anglicana, Vol. IV. p. 120.

I have been favoured by a near relation of his Lordſhip with the ſight of a very ſcarce volume of poems of his writing, intituled, "Poetical Exerciſes "written upon ſeveral occaſions, and dedicated "to her Royal Highneſs Mary Princeſs of Orange; "licenſed March 23. 1686-7. Roger L'eſtrange. "London, printed for R. Bently and S. Magnes "in Ruſſell-ſtreet in Covent-garden, 1687." It contains, beſides the Dedication, ſigned J. Cutts, Verſes to that Princeſs; a Poem on Wiſdom; another to Mr. Waller on his commending it; ſeven more copies of Verſes, and eleven Songs: The whole compoſing but a very thin volume. The author ſpeaks of having more pieces by him; one I have found in Vol. I. part the 2d. of State Poems, p. 199. it is on the death of Queen Mary.

ROBERT,
VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,

Author of that ſenſible and free-ſpirited Work, —"An account of Denmark."—And of theſe pieces,—"An Addreſs to the Houſe of Com "mons for the encouragement of Agriculture." —"Tranſlation of Hottoman's Franciſco-Gallia."

And he is reported to have written other tracts in defence of Liberty, of his Country, of Mankind.

CHARLES,
LORD WHITWORTH,

Embassador to several Courts, was author of a very ingenious—" Account of Russia, as it was " in the year 1710." As this piece has so lately been offered to the public, I shall refer my readers to it for an account of the author.

JOHN,
LORD FORTESCUE,

One of the Judges of the Common Pleas in England, wrote " Remarks on the works of his " ancestor Fortescue," intituled,—" The differ- " ence between an absolute and limited Monar- " chy." Printed in 1714; reprinted since, with additions.

JOHN PERCEVAL,
EARL OF EGMONT,

Wrote several pieces on various subjects, chiefly religious and moral, several of which still remain in manuscript. Among others published, though to all his works his Lordship modestly declined prefixing his name, were,—" The great import- ance of a religious life." It has gone through several

editions.—" A Dialogue between a member of " the Church of England, and a Proteſtant Diſ- " ſenter, concerning a repeal of the Teſt Act." 1732.—" The queſtion of the precedency of the " Peers of Ireland in England," 1739. Part only of this book was written by the late Earl, which was in conſequence of a memorial preſented by his Lordſhip to his Majeſty, November 2. 1733, upon occaſion of the ſolemnity of the marriage of the Princeſs Royal with the Prince of Orange,—" Remarks upon a ſcandalous piece, in- " tituled, A brief account of the cauſes that have " retarded the progreſs of the Colony of Georgia " in America." 1743. His Lordſhip publiſhed ſeveral other tracts about that time, relating to that Colony.—" Many Letters and Eſſays upon " moral ſubjects, in a paper called the Weekly " Miſcellany."

He wrote a conſiderable part of a genealogical hiſtory of his own family, which was afterwards enlarged and methodized by Anderſon, author of the Royal Genealogies, and by Mr. Whiſton of the Tally-court.

His Lordſhip compoſed too a very great collection of—" Lives and Characters of Eminent Men " in England, from very ancient to very modern " times, in which work he was indefatigably em- " ployed, till diſabled by the paralytic diſorder " of which he died."

WILLIAM,
VISCOUNT GRIMSTON,

Is only mentioned here to vindicate him from being an author, having, when a boy, written a play called—" The Lawyer's Fortune, or Love " in a Hollow-tree," to be acted with his ſchool-fellows. The Ducheſs of Marlborough, many years afterwards, procured a copy, and printed it, at a time that ſhe had a diſpute with him about the borough of St. Albans. Lord Grimſton buying up the impreſſion, the Ducheſs ſent the copy to Holland to be reprinted. She made his Lordſhip ample reparation afterwards, by printing her own Memoirs, not written in her childhood.

THE END.

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